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**Article**

*Problems of Over-All and Agricultural Programming* 1

**Commodity Notes**

*New Farm Legislation in the United States — Rice — Meat — Tea* 13

**Statistical Tables**

SPECIAL FEATURE: *Index Numbers of Food and Total Agricultural Production* 23

PRODUCTION: *New and Revised Production Data — Barley — Oats — Maize — Millet and Sorghum — Sugar — Condensed and Evaporated Milk — Dried Milk — Pig Numbers* 24

TRADE: *Wheat and Wheat Flour — Rice — Rye — Barley — Oats — Maize — Sugar — Preserved Milk* 33

PRICES: *Price Series of International Significance — Barley — Oats — Maize — Miscellaneous Feedstuffs* 44

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
ROME - ITALY

## CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS

**(Agricultural Development Paper No. 53)**

by

Margaret Digby, Secretary of the Horace Plunkett Foundation,
and R. H. Gretton, FAO Specialist on Agricultural Co-operatives

Here, in plain language, is a description of the principles of marketing, how a co-operative is formed, what it does, and what its financial requirements are. For small farmers, and for persons who are in a position to give small farmers advice, this publication can be a valuable guide in understanding more clearly the nature of a marketing co-operative.

The paper begins with a brief exposition of marketing principles of general application. A short chapter is devoted to the type of accounts and records which must be kept, while another, entitled "Some Dangers," cautions readers that marketing is neither an easy nor a simple operation. Multiplication of functions within a marketing co-operative is also discussed, along with the advantages to be gained by linking co-operatives in a pyramidal structure of primary, secondary, and apex bodies.

The authors of this highly informative paper, before drawing up a set of conclusions, have included a chapter of illustrations listing 16 different commodities. For each of these they describe how, in actual fact, a successful method of marketing has been developed.

The final chapter is addressed to all who may be uncertain about participating in a marketing co-operative. Generally speaking, the paper indicates that the greatest need forco-operative marketing is where there is insufficient competition between private interests to ensure fair prices and good services. Thus, it is pointed out that organizers of a co-operative must : a) study carefully the situation to determine whether existing organizations are already functioning as well as circumstances permit, and *b*) compare the potential worth of a co-operative marketing system.

In order to make this comparison fairly, the authors of the paper feel that anyone contemplating the organization of a co-operative must know in detail the nature of the co-operative marketing technique. It is precisely this knowledge that they impart in the 80 pages of this publication.

*At all sales agents.* $1.00 or 5s.

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MONTHLY BULLETIN OF
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS
Vol. V, No. 8 August 1956

# PROBLEMS OF OVER-ALL AND AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMING*

by VITTORIO MARRAMA

The need of programming, through some central public authority, the process of economic development is widely acknowledged. Since the scope of programming is that of securing the best possible use of available resources — land, manpower, capital, and managerial ability — that need is particularly felt in the less developed areas where strategic resources are in short supply. The less developed countries cannot afford any waste of these resources and programming is one of the basic means of avoiding it.[1]

Programming is, needless to say, a very complex problem and its techniques are not yet fully developed. It is, of course, much easier under war conditions or in collectivistic societies where goals to be attained can be clearly established, and the means to reach these goals can then be implemented by a host of rigid controls; but war conditions or non-democratic societies provide no example for democratic societies in peace time.

The difficulties of programming in a democratic society are well known, since goals as well as means are subject to democratic choices of the population and thus require agreement and support. The scope of this article is to examine the problem of over-all programming for economic development, and in particular the role of agricultural programming for such democratic societies. One way of approaching the main issue is to outline first some of the steps taken so far by FAO in this field.

### *FAO Economic Appraisal Centers*

The importance of agricultural programming has received early recognition by FAO. While modern techniques of programming and actual programs in the less developed countries were being studied at Headquarters, action was soon taken to provide, under the newly-established Expanded Technical Assistance Program, expert help to underdeveloped countries which were endeavoring to establish agricultural plans on a sound basis. FAO has also tackled this problem from another angle, namely by organizing international and national centers of short duration for training government officials of the less developed countries in the economic and financial appraisal of specific agricultural development projects. Since these training centers have provided a platform for focussing attention on planning problems, it is proposed to use the experience FAO has thus acquired as the starting point for our analysis.

The first international training center of this type was held in Lahore, Pakistan, in the autumn of 1950, by FAO in co-operation with the United Nations and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The main purpose of the Asian Center on Agricultural and Allied Projects was to teach and discuss techniques for the "economic appraisal of development projects."[2] General national programming was considered only in its relation to specific projects. Afterwards, five other centers of the same kind were organized — in Santiago, Chile, and Ankara, Turkey, in the autumn of 1951, in Cairo, Egypt, in the autumn of 1954, in Dacca, East Pakistan (a national rather than an international center) in October 1955, and in San Salvador in the spring of 1956. In the Santiago and later centers, more attention was given to over-all programming itself, and the name of these centers was therefore changed to "Training Centers on the Economic and Financial Ap-

* The views expressed in this paper are those of the author and do not necessarily represent those of FAO.

[1] The words "programming" and "planning" are used in this paper without any distinction. This is, strictly speaking, not very correct since plans may involve more rigid controls in implementation than programs, but this difference is almost negligible in the preparation stage, which is the one primarily dealt with in this article.

[2] The lectures delivered at this Center have been published by the Government of Pakistan for the United Nations, in two volumes, under the title *Formulation and Economic Appraisal of Development Projects*. The first volume contains the lectures on "major courses," the second, the lectures on "special problems of economic development."

praisal of Agricultural Plans and Projects." This title gives a better idea of the main objective of the centers, which is to investigate the following problems:

(*a*) economic appraisal of agricultural development *projects;*

(*b*) financial appraisal of projects;

(*c*) economic appraisal of agricultural development *plans;*

(*d*) financial appraisal of plans.

The reader will notice the difference between "projects" and "plans" and between "economic" and "financial" appraisal. By "project" we mean a self-contained undertaking, usually in a limited area, such as irrigation and drainage schemes, a fertilizer plant and the like, taken in its present and prospective environment; sometimes the expression may mean a small group of specific projects closely associated with a given resource development scheme, such as a river basin project. By "plans" we mean a whole series of development projects in the field of agriculture to be carried out in a certain period of time, say one year or more. By "economic appraisal" we mean the evaluation of the net contribution, in terms of income and other relevant factors, that a project or plan is going to give to the economic development of the country. By "financial appraisal" we mean the assessment of the ways and means of financing a given project or plan (public and/or private funds, foreign loans, etc.) and of repaying the investment, both interest and principal.

### *Economic Evaluation of Projects and Plans*

With the exception of the first center in Lahore, which provided a full coverage of the four aspects of programming just mentioned, the other centers concentrated more on certain of these aspects. In general, the tendency has been to lay special emphasis on the analysis of the economic merits of specific agricultural projects, i.e., point (*a*) above. In this connection, the techniques of cost and benefit appraisal now in use in the United States and in other advanced countries have been taught and discussed with reference to their value in the less developed countries, with the necessary modifications to fit conditions in such countries, and then applied to concrete local projects for demonstration purposes.[3] Some of the main modifications introduced in FAO centers in order to make current techniques of project appraisal more suitable to the structural economic features of the less developed areas will be outlined in the next section ("Effects of Projects on the Balance of Payment and the Distribution of Income").

The attention devoted to financial problems (points [*b*] and [*d*] above) has decreased somewhat in recent centers for several reasons: (i) the advisability of shortening the duration of the centers from the original three months to six weeks or even less, which called for a streamlining of the curriculum; (ii) the less direct interest of FAO in financial as compared to economic matters; (iii) the need to expand the curriculum to cover some new promising programming techniques. In the Dacca Center, the problems of financing were ignored almost entirely, with the exception of a brief course on cost sharing and reimbursement policies in resource development. Also the Center in San Salvador devoted only incidental attention to financial matters.

This does not mean, of course, that FAO attaches secondary importance to financing. Far from it. As a matter of fact, the "Lahore model" is still very present in our minds, and we look forward to the time when resources will permit us to have training centers of rather long duration dealing fully with all phases of the subject.

Increasing attention has been devoted in FAO training centers to point (*c*), i.e., the economic appraisal of *plans* for agricultural development. At the beginning, this aspect of the curriculum of FAO centers had been dealt with largely by a description of the main problems of agricultural development in the less developed countries and by indicating and discussing the economic issues involved and the policies which could be adopted in order to solve them. The problem of how to relate the appraisal of individual projects to any over-all national program was also explored. Although useful, this approach did not provide the specific step by step means of planning, and ways were therefore sought to include some suitable planning technique capable of incorporating various agricultural projects into a comprehensive national whole. At the Santiago Center, methods of setting up a consistent agricultural program were discussed, taking into account nutritional needs and goals, the productive potentialities of a country's agriculture, and the economic issues of exports and imports, and costs, prices, and incentives to producers. A further step in this direction was made on a wider basis in the Center in Dacca by introducing a preliminary analysis of the recently developed input-output method. In San Salvador, this approach has been extended by devoting additional

[3] The United States methods of costs and benefits appraisal are summarized in the well-known report of the Subcommittee on Benefits and Costs to the Federal Inter-Agency River Basin Committee, bearing the title *Proposed Practices for Economic Analysis of River Basin Projects.* Washington, May 1950.

time to linear programming as applied to over-all and agricultural programming.

It might be worthwhile to describe briefly some of the changes made so far in the curriculum of the FAO appraisal centers, and see next what other changes can be visualized, bearing in mind the main objective of FAO in this field, that is, being of assistance to the less developed countries in their programming problems.

### *Effects of Projects on the Balance of Payments and the Distribution of Income*

The first modification which was introduced in FAO centers on project appraisal refers to the evaluation of specific agricultural development projects.

According to current practice of economic appraisal, costs and benefits are both valued in terms of national income. Benefits are those effects of a particular project which add to income; costs are those which detract from income. If benefits are greater than costs over the expected life of the project, i.e., the benefit/cost ratio is above unity, then the project is economically justified. The actual process of assessing costs and benefits of a project is, of course, much more laborious than it appears from this simplified statement, but the real difficulties are more in the field of calculation and assumption with regard to general measurement standards (price levels, interest rates, and period of analysis) than in the field of methodological principles. This is true in general, in spite of some notable exceptions, such as how to handle the problem of "secondary" benefits (see later).

In the light of recent contributions to economic analysis, the established appraisal procedures do not seem, however, to be entirely satisfactory when applied to the less developed countries. These countries are often characterized, on the one hand, by structurally-unbalanced international payment positions, which represent a serious deterrent to their rate of capital accumulation and, therefore, to their economic growth; and, on the other hand, by marked maldistribution of income, which, under certain conditions, may also be an obstacle to development. Under these circumstances, the impact of a specific agricultural project on the balance of payment — by using foreign exchanges in the construction period and saving or earning them during its lifetime — and on the income distribution seems worth assessing in the evaluation process. The practices of economic appraisal developed in the United States, where problems of balance of payments do not exist and income distribution compares favorably with prevailing world standards, devote little attention to these aspects of development projects. In the less developed areas, as just mentioned, those practices have to be adjusted in order to give recognition to what might be termed the "balance-of-payment effect" and the "distribution-of-income effect" of development projects. It might well be that a specific project will gain a few points in the scale of priorities if, besides having an income effect above unity, it is expected to secure also a decreasing outflow or an increasing inflow of foreign exchanges and to improve the distribution of income.

These aspects of project evaluation were considered in the FAO centers and aroused much interest on the part of the participants. Additional investigation of how to treat such problems seems desirable.

### *Fitting Agricultural Projects into an Over-All Development Program*

The second set of ideas introduced in FAO appraisal centers regards the problem of planning for agricultural development, i.e., how to fit specific projects within the framework of an over-all agricultural plan.

One simple form of programming is that of selecting the individual projects to be undertaken by ranking them by their benefit/cost ratios, qualified by a statement on their anticipated impact on the balance of payments and the distribution of income, and selecting those highest on the list. Such ranking would, of course, be much easier if the statements on the balance-of-payment and the distribution-of-income effects of specific projects could be made in quantitative instead of qualitative terms, but satisfactory methods of translating these effects into actual figures have not been found to date, particularly in the case of the income-distribution effect. The size of the investment program in agriculture will be determined eventually by the financial resources which are made available at a given time to the authorities responsible for pulling together the plan. With this form of programming, public authorities will rest assured that available financial resources will be devoted to projects which are going to give a high net contribution to the economic development of the country. But is this the highest possible net contribution?

In the process of teaching and discussing this programming technique in FAO centers, it soon became evident that the cost and benefit appraisal is not a sufficient means of over-all planning. As a matter of fact, it was never intended to be. There are several reasons for this:

(*a*) the cost and benefit method provides only a partial analysis of development problems in agriculture as well as for the whole economy;

(*b*) the method is deficient in appraising the "secondary" benefits of specific projects, especially those benefits which emerge from inter-related projects reacting favorably upon each other, the so-called "external economies";

(*c*) it proves to be of little help in appraising the economic implications of investments in social overhead capital;

(*d*) it does not provide any guidance to public authorities for their policies toward private capital investments.

The type of programming involved in the cost and benefit method assumes that central public authorities perform a somewhat passive role. They receive suggestions for the implementation of specific development projects, either in the field of agriculture or in other sectors, from local public or semi-public bodies. Of course, some suggestions may come from central authorities, but the rule seems to be that the originators of requests are the local authorities which are in direct contact with local needs. After assembling the various suggestions, the central authority will apply cost and benefit analysis in order to decide upon the optimum size of each proposed project and also establish priorities among different projects. One may ask whether this form of planning is entirely satisfactory. It certainly is one type of planning, inasmuch as a certain order is given to a host of miscellaneous suggestions and proposals, but the most important feature of *real* planning is lacking in this procedure, namely the playing of a more active role by the central authority. This role would imply that projects to be implemented are selected not because they rank high in the priority list based on the benefit/cost ratio, but because, in addition to this economic justification, they also belong to a *sector* which the planner has previously selected. Sector selection comes first, project selection after. But sectors can be selected only if reference is made to some over-all planning procedure, covering agriculture and other economic activities, which obviously implies a central planning mechanism and general planning criteria. To realize this practically entails shifting emphasis from partial to total analysis and thereby from individual project appraisal to some other method of over-all planning.

Moreover, the cost and benefit approach has recently undergone a thorough revision in respect to the appraisal of "secondary" benefits [4] which is of some interest in the present connection. The current trend is to give less weight to these benefits in the estimation process. [5] Since, in a progressive society, it is to be expected that developments in trade, transport, industry, etc. will take place whether or not the specific project under scrutiny is undertaken, benefits *without* the project can hardly be considered to be nil or negligible. The tendency is, therefore, to deduct from the "secondary" benefits of the project the benefits which would presumably accrue without the project, a procedure which is bound to reduce greatly the importance of secondary benefits of a specific project. Whether this tendency is justified in countries, such as the less developed ones, where static rather than progressive conditions prevail, is open to discussion. In any case, the cost and benefit method, because of its partial approach, seems to be unable to appreciate fully the "secondary" benefits and there are dangers of duplication. The method is especially unsuited to take full cognizance of those benefits which are called "external economies" and which derive from the inter-relations among different development projects, each one benefitting from the existence of other projects in the same region or in the same field. Only total analysis can provide an adequate appreciation of secondary benefits in general and "external economies" in particular.

The cost and benefit method, furthermore, does not help very much in deciding on investments for social overhead capital, such as roads, water supply, and the like. Any application of the technique to social overhead investments is bound to be unsatisfactory since, while costs of these investments can be estimated fairly well, benefits are so widespread in space and time that they can hardly be estimated with a sufficient degree of approximation. Alternatively, if investments of this type are strictly related to other specific projects, for instance a road in a newly-irrigated area, then one can estimate benefits but can hardly talk of social overhead capital as such. Again, in this connection it appears that total analysis can give an indication which cannot be obtained by partial analysis.

Last but not least, no guidance for government policies with regard to private capital investment can be derived from the cost and benefit method. This only applies to public or semi-public investments. Criteria for directing private investments may emerge, on the contrary, from over-all programming, when sectoral targets to be achieved are established and ways and means to attain them

[4] "Secondary" benefits are defined as the expected net increase in incomes of activities (trade, transport, and industry) stemming from or induced by the specific project under evaluation. In contrast, « primary » benefits are the net value of the immediate products or services resulting from the project.

[5] See *Water Resources Policy, A Report by the Presidential Advisory Committee on Water Resources Policy*. Washington, December 1955, page 27.

are investigated and laid down in a systematic fashion by the planning authority.

### *Over-All Planning Techniques: Aggregate and Sectoral Targets*

Once the need for over-all planning is recognized, it is easy to shift to an appraisal of general programming techniques and forget all about agricultural programming as a separate endeavor. Is this justified? Partially, perhaps; but before examining this aspect of the problem in more detail, an indication of recent changes in the curriculum of FAO appraisal centers is in order.

The recognition of the need to tackle the study of over-all planning techniques induced FAO to introduce, in the curriculum of the two last appraisal centers, in Dacca and San Salvador, courses and seminar sessions dealing with input-output analysis and linear programming. Since a description of these techniques was already published in a previous issue of this Bulletin,[6] it is not necessary to go over them again. However, it may be worthwhile to outline briefly what their place and their purpose is in over-all planning and mention alternative techniques.

Income analysis provides one method of appraising the framework for over-all planning. Assuming that a given country, on the basis of past experience and desirable levels of future development, establishes a certain rate of increase in real income per caput as its primary target for the forthcoming four or five years, other relevant aggregate targets can be calculated. First among them comes the over-all investment target, that is, how much of its national income the country has to save and channel toward the production of capital goods in order to achieve that increase in income per caput. This depends upon the assumed capital/output ratio, i.e., the return in terms of income of a given investment and the rate of population growth. Past records of development will give an indication of what capital/output ratio can reasonably be anticipated, but alterations are possible, within certain limits, by shifting emphasis in planning from slow- to quick-yielding types of investments or vice versa. Probable population growth, on the other hand, is easily estimated and can be taken as proceeding at a reasonably fixed rate in the short run. If the over-all investment target thus derived is above the expected rate of savings (including savings directly induced by institutional improvements or indirectly created by the expansion of income), then assumptions have to be made on the probable magnitude of external financing. Readjustments may eventually be necessary for obtaining a self-consistent set of interrelated aggregate targets, which might even include a scaling down of the primary target, i.e., the proposed rate of increase in the real income per caput. But it is certainly advisable to make such readjustments after the whole process of programming is completed.

Such an initial approach to over-all programming is now widely used in responsible quarters as one technique to assist other methods of approach. It is discussed in current literature and is being investigated by the United Nations in its regional activities. The Economic Commission for Latin America prepared, for its fifth session in Rio de Janeiro (April 1953) a paper which dealt extensively with it.[7] Similarly, the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East recently held a working party in Bangkok (November 1955) in which income analysis was debated and found suitable for over-all programming.[8] In actual practice, income analysis for determining primary and related aggregate targets is already used in several countries of Asia and Latin America in their planning procedures.

The next stage in programming is the establishment of sectoral targets, namely production targets for consumption and capital goods. For this purpose, the final demand for consumption goods has to be projected on the basis of the anticipated reactions of the demand of various groups of the population for different types of commodities to the expected increase in income. The assessment of the income elasticities of demand is very complex and needs to be carried out separately for agricultural products, over-all and for individual important commodities, manufactures, etc. By matching anticipated requirements with existing productive capacity in various economic activities, the planning authority will then identify the sectors of investment where capacity is scarce and, by means of technical coefficients, calculate the needs for capital goods, and establish production targets.

### *The Demand for Intermediate Goods and the Input-Output Method*

One complication, and a very serious one, in the process of sectoral programming is due to the fact that intermediate goods (raw materials, semi-finished products, and fuels) are required for meeting the above-mentioned production targets. It is

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[6] R. A. Bishop, " Input-Output Work as a Basis for Development Planning," FAO *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics*. Rome, May 1956.

[7] *Analyses and Projections of Economic Development*, Part I - *An Introduction to the Technique of Programming*. United Nations, Dept. of Economic and Social Affairs. New York, 1955.

[8] *Economic Development and Planning in Asia and the Far East - Problems and Techniques*. UN-ECAFE, Bangkok, 1955.

not enough to say, e.g., that, as a result of a certain increase in income, the demand for paper is going to expand so much and that paper factories will need so many additional machines; the planner must also know how much additional wood and pulp are necessary, and what materials and how much of them will go into the production of new machines and to what extent the expansion in these and other sectors is going to react upon the total demand for paper. A correct appraisal of the demand for intermediate goods is of paramount importance since it will eventually affect, in a greater or lesser degree, the production targets. Obviously, the greater the inter-industrial relationships, the more complicated the appraisal. In spite of simpler economic inter-relationships in less developed countries, the task of retracing in them the indirect impact of an increase in final demand is still very complex.

It is held today by experts in the method that this task can be simplified by using the input-output technique, that is, by applying the input-output matrix to the solution of problems of development planning. A sufficiently well-developed input-output matrix can give an idea of the demand for intermediate goods and then help in formulating sectoral production targets. The input-output method can also provide an indication of inputs for an industry which are not produced by another industry, such as manpower requirements, but its function consists mainly in detecting inter-industrial relationships.

The usefulness of the input-output technique has been recognized in the above-mentioned study of the Economic Commission for Latin America, and it has been used for projecting the demand of intermediate goods in a preliminary analysis of development problems and programming in Colombia. The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), in its recent Working Party on Economic Development and Planning, although pointing out the limitations of the technique,[9] has stated that "provided the inherent limitations of input-output analysis are borne in mind, it is important that efforts are made to develop and master such techniques in countries in the ECAFE region, albeit gradually."[10]

Of course, alternative methods are available for a comprehensive assessment of production targets. The ECAFE working party has, for instance, suggested that "simpler devices" could be employed to this end without getting involved in the intricacies of the input-output matrix. These devices consist of what are usually called "commodity balances," dealing separately with requirements for, and potential supplies of, strategic commodities such as coal, steel, power, chemicals, construction materials, and the like. Each balance or budget will be drawn only *after* the various potential projects to be implemented under the program have been assembled. It may be observed that this approach is, in the last resort, a kind of shorthand cross section of the input-output matrix and can, therefore, never give a picture as complete as that provided by the input-output matrix. At the same time, it suffers from assumptions in regard to technical coefficients of production which are no better than the assumption implicit in the solution of the input-output matrix. The fact would therefore remain of the greater comprehensiveness of the input-output technique.

The discussion of the input-output method in recent FAO centers on economic appraisal aims at striking at one of the central features of modern techniques of over-all planning for economic development. It appears justified to stress further this aspect in FAO centers, while at the same time recognizing its limitations, and exploring in more detail the role that a specialized knowledge of technical and economic conditions of agriculture can play in this field. We shall deal again with this question later.

### *Detailed Investment Program and Import Requirements*

The establishment of production targets of consumption and capital goods leads to the last phase of over-all programming, namely, the formulation of specific investment projects and policies in the *sectors* selected by total analysis.

At this stage, the planner can again avail himself of the cost and benefit appraisal described above, which shows how partial analysis can be integrated into total analysis and complement it. The benefit/cost ratio, duly qualified so as to take into account other equally important effects of the project, would still be the criterion guiding the establishment of priorities, but this ratio will be a decisive factor only within the *sectors* of investment indicated by means of total analysis. Specific projects, having a high benefit/cost ratio, but falling outside the selected sectors, should find no place in the investment program.[11] The planner

[9] These limitations are indeed familiar to all students of the input-output method. See R.A. Bishop, "Input-Output Work as a Basis for Development Planning," *loc. cit.*

[10] *Economic Development and Planning in Asia and the Far East, op. cit.*

[11] It should be recognized, however, that projects of this kind (high benefit/cost ratio) would hardly be found outside the selected sectors if sector considerations were incorporated into a properly conceived method of project analysis. A project intended to develop a line of production in a sector for which there are no prospects of an expanding demand will inevitably have low primary benefits.

will also be in a position, at this stage, to appreciate more fully the "external economies" resulting from a process of balanced growth, and to form an idea of useful investment projects in social overhead capital to be included in the investment program. Finally, the planner will be guided by sector selection and production requirements as to policies to be followed for stimulating private investments in specific sectors.

The total investment program so arrived at will then be assembled by pulling together the investment requirements of all specific projects, and matched against the over-all investment target as determined by income analysis. Readjustments may be necessary at this moment, which will go all the way from primary to sectoral targets and investment projects, in order to integrate the various elements of the plan into a self-consistent whole.

We realize that our description of the techniques of over-all planning has been rather sketchy and perhaps not very satisfactory. Many other factors, such as regional and area programming, changes in prices and price elasticities of demand, which did not find appropriate treatment in our résumé, have to be considered by the planner, but the purpose of this paper is to look into the techniques of over-all programming only in so far as they form the framework for agricultural programming.

Before dealing more specifically with the latter, it is, however, extremely important to devote attention to one aspect of over-all programming which has been so far deliberately put aside, namely, the question of foreign trade and, in general, of the balance of payments. In all phases of sectoral programming for consumption, capital, and intermediate goods, as well as in the establishment of the investment program, the planner may reach, so to say, the frontiers of the country either on the export or on the import side. Some goods are typical products of a country, which has a long-established tradition of producing and exporting them; the planner must know what are the future prospects of marketing these goods abroad. On the other hand, some goods are not and cannot be produced domestically under present conditions and have to be imported. Here again the planner must detect this and other "bottlenecks" in production which have to be overcome by imports.[12] He may then draw a "foreign exchanges budget," obviously including all prospective transactions in goods and services, which will become an integral part of the over-all planning procedures and eventually induce modifications in the investment program and in other sections of the over-all plan.

The planner has to be particularly careful in one respect, namely, in projecting the trend of the capacity to import (volume of exports multiplied by the terms of trade) over the period of the program, plus any inflow of foreign funds in the form of loans or grants. Only by doing this will he be in a position to know whether, and to what extent, specific gaps in domestic production can be met by imports. In countries where most capital goods are not produced internally, a correct projection of foreign exchange proceeds and expected import prices is of outstanding importance.

### *The Role of Agricultural Programming*

One may wonder at this point whether programming of agricultural development can be done independently of over-all programming, as suggested for instance by the method of working directly specific agricultural projects into an agricultural plan according to their respective benefit/cost ratios. Certainly it is not. In spite of the importance of agriculture in the less developed countries, the process of planning cannot be carried out unless all aspects of economic development are taken into full account. This implies that the economic evaluation of agricultural development *plans* so far included in FAO appraisal centers should only be considered as a first approximation of the problem of planning.

What then is the role of agricultural programming? Evidently that of seeing to it that agricultural development is adequately recognized in the over-all plan, given appropriate consideration, and provided and allowed for in proper dynamic balance with all other phases. This involves studies of the technical and economic conditions prevailing in agriculture and their likely response to expected changes in other sectors of the economy or abroad; of the current and prospective demand of foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials; of food consumption habits; of the steps that might be taken to speed up action; and of the requirements in money, men, equipment, and organization for such steps. In countries, such as the less developed ones, where agriculture is the mainstay of the population and food problems claim primary attention, the process of over-all programming can hardly be adequate without a detailed consideration of these and related matters. Too often,

[12] A specially arranged input-output matrix, in which the inputs are broken down into imported and domestically-produced items, can be of great help in estimating the import requirements of individual intermediate goods. An interesting application of this technique has recently been made in Italy, where the import requirements for intermediate goods for 1953/54 have been calculated on the basis of a matrix built on 1953 data and relationships and then compared with actual values. The results have been highly satisfactory. The study, already published in the *Relazione Generale sulla Situazione Economica del Paese (1955)*, will shortly be available in English.

instead, they are ignored or only insufficiently explored. In our view, one of the major responsibilities of FAO, as the international organization dealing with problems of food and agriculture, is to impress upon national planning authorities the need for careful agricultural programming as an essential phase of over-all programming. One way of helping to train men to help do this is through a revised version of the well-established FAO economic appraisal training centers.

It is not possible, of course, to outline in this short paper the several aspects in which FAO can serve as a catalyst for problems of food and agriculture in over-all programming. As an indication of profitable avenues of research, the following types of appraisal seem to be very pertinent:

(*a*) current distribution of food consumption;

(*b*) anticipated changes in the age and occupational distribution of the population and their effects upon food consumption;

(*c*) expected improvements in the distribution of income and induced changes in food consumption by income classes;

(*d*) improvements of nutritional standards and their impact upon the demand for foodstuffs;

(*e*) actual levels of disguised unemployment in rural areas as a basis for correct budgeting of manpower resources available for development in non-agricultural sectors;

(*f*) likely changes in technical coefficients of production in agricultural activities and in food processing as well as in other industries using farm products as basic input, for a more rational use of input-output matrices;

(*g*) expected short- and long-term trends of export proceeds of countries largely dependent, for their capacity to import, upon the marketing abroad of agricultural commodities;

(*h*) techniques of cost and benefit evaluation of agricultural development projects.

The reader will notice how these lines of research cover key points of the process of over-all programming as described in previous paragraphs. Point (*h*), although needing further analysis to make it more suitable to problems of the less developed areas, has been so far sufficiently explored by FAO and can therefore be omitted at this stage. The other points, on the contrary, have been less systematically analyzed in their implications for over-all programming. It is proposed to deal with them briefly in four separate groups; the first, covering points (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), and (*d*), refers to factors affecting the income elasticity of demand of various foodstuffs; the second, covering point (*e*), refers to relevant information for manpower budgeting; the third, (*f*), refers to one way of making more realistic the solution of the input-output matrix; and the fourth, (*g*), refers to some elements affecting the balance of payment.

### *Food Consumption and the Income Elasticity of Demand*

The establishment of sectoral production targets for consumption goods is a major step in over-all programming. As mentioned above, this involves the projection of the final demand of various consumption goods, which will be possible by measuring the income elasticity of demand for those goods at different levels of income. We are now concerned, however, only with food and the measurement of the income elasticity of demand for foodstuffs.

This measurement is carried out at present on the basis of information about *average* food consumption levels. Obviously, projections will greatly improve if the planner knows the current distribution of food consumption among various groups of the population. It is certainly desirable that he has an idea of how much of the principal types of food is consumed by persons belonging to different income groups, occupations, age groups, etc. The analysis of past trends is valuable, but to a limited extent. For example, average consumption of food grain, in the past, if related to changes in income, can give an indication of possible future trends of consumption, but no more than a rough indication. According to the actual degree of dispersion around the average, the results in terms of income elasticity can be wide apart. Presumably, if the dispersion is marked because of high maldistribution of income, an increase in income will greatly affect the demand of low-income classes for food grain and thereby raise the income elasticity of demand; if the dispersion is less marked, other things being equal, the increase in income may induce a shift toward superior foodstuffs, thus lowering the income elasticity of demand for food grain. At present, real facts of food consumption, which are concealed behind national averages, are very little known, especially in the less developed areas. Household or food consumption surveys and the analysis of data so

assembled as an aid to development planning should therefore be promoted.

In a dynamic society, food consumption can be substantially affected by a number of factors. Among these, the changes in the age and occupational distribution of the population and in the distribution of income stand out for their importance. All these changes are at present underway in the less developed areas. Careful studies of the relationships between them and food consumption would be of great help for a more correct assessment of the income elasticity of demand for foodstuffs ands the establishment of production targets in sectoral programming. Progress in hygiene and medicine have sharply reduced the death rate, especially in infancy, in many of the less developed areas, while the birth rate has remained practically unchanged. If this continues over a period of years, it will affect the age distribution of the population of these areas, thus inducing different reactions of the demand for foodstuffs to given increases in income. Although this effect will presumably be felt in the long run, an early appraisal of its implications seems to be in order for a better orientation of present development plans.

Of more immediate effect will be, however, the changes in the occupational distribution of the population, especially as a result of the transfer of people from rural to urban areas in a developing society, and in the distribution of income which will be determined by current programs of agrarian reform. FAO has already devoted a great deal of its resources to studying and promoting international debates on the problem of the reform of agrarian structures. Since this reform will improve the distribution of income in the less developed areas, it may be worthwhile to pursue further the analysis of this aspect of the agrarian reform and of its effects upon food consumption and the income elasticity of demand for food. New ground could be broken, on the other hand, by promoting research on the effects of changes in occupational distribution.

Last but not least, FAO is one of the strongholds favoring a widespread improvement in nutritional standards. Quite apart from income elasticities of demand, sectoral production targets for foodstuffs in over-all programming can be established by taking into account desirable standards of nutrition. How can planning authorities ignore, and to what extent, income elasticities of demand for different types of food in order to enforce certain consumption habits (say, higher milk consumption), and what measures have to be taken to this effect, are profitable fields of investigation which could be sponsored as part of the process of over-all planning.

### *Assessing Disguised Unemployment in Rural Areas*[13]

It is commonly held that the rural areas of many underdeveloped countries provide large pools of unused labor resources which could be utilized for capital formation in agriculture and for expanding cottage and other rural industries, as well as for development of non-agricultural activities. To what extent this is true in particular instances remains to be proved.

To start with, a clear definition of "unused" manpower is needed. Presumably, rural labor can be classified as "unused" if it can be safely withdrawn from agricultural activities without any reduction in farm output. This coincides with the definition of disguised unemployment. Care must be taken, however, in distinguishing this type of unemployment from others which may occur in rural areas but have nothing to do with the former. Rural labor can be unemployed as a result of the peculiar nature of agricultural activities, which call for high employment during planting and harvesting and much lower employment outside these periods, the so-called seasonal unemployment. Moreover, unemployment can be due to cyclical factors which, at regular intervals, affect economic activities, including agriculture. None of these types of unemployment should be confused with disguised unemployment, since withdrawal of manpower from the farm would, in these cases, reduce agricultural output.

A correct assessment of the different types of unemployment in rural areas is certainly desirable. It might easily turn out that what is normally believed to be disguised unemployment is, instead, either seasonal or cyclical unemployment. This kind of information would be of great help to the planning authorities when drawing their manpower budgets. Programming for expansion in non-agricultural sectors would have to be approached very cautiously if the manpower apparently available in rural areas does not belong to the category of disguised unemployment, while rural capital formation and development of cottage or other industries (such as sugar refineries), which do not necessarily require a transfer of people from rural to urban or other areas, may still be considered by the planner. Should it, on the contrary, be ascertained that disguised unemployment exists and is substantial, then the planner will have a freer hand in programming for development in non-agricultural sectors.

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[13] This particular line of investigation has been suggested by Dr. P. Rosenstein Rodan. He is, however, not responsible for the detailed treatment of the subject.

It can be easily appreciated from this cursory outline of the problem how the appraisal of the type and amount of unused labor resources in rural areas would be an essential element for over-all planning in the less developed countries.

### *Technical Coefficients of Production in Agriculture*

The place of the input-output analysis in over-all programming procedures has been indicated above. Assuming that a sufficiently detailed and reliable input-output matrix can be constructed in a certain country, this will provide the planning authority with useful information as to the inter-industrial relationships existing at a given moment in the economy. In addition, the matrix will also supply a measure of these relationships, i.e., the technical coefficients of production. For instance, if the value of the total production of wheat entered in the matrix is equal to 100 and 10 is the cost of the contribution of fertilizers to that production, 0.1 is the technical coefficient relating the value of the input of fertilizers with the value of the output of wheat. Each entry in the input-output matrix can be translated into a technical coefficient by simple mathematical operations.

The use of the input-output matrix for development planning, in particular for projecting the expected demand of intermediate goods, involves the assumption that the technical coefficients remain unchanged. This means that if the value of the final demand of wheat expands by 10 percent, the value of the fertilizer input should also increase by 10 percent. The name of "linear programming" has been given to this particular procedure.[14] Many other assumptions, beside that of linear relationships between inputs and outputs, are necessary in order to utilize the input-output matrix in programming, but that of constant technical coefficients of production is the most questionable. It practically means that no changes in technology or substitution of one input for another will occur, that returns of all economic activities will remain constant irrespective of the scale of operations, and that the structure of the relative price system will remain the same as in the period on which the coefficients are based. No one can deny that these assumptions are somewhat arbitrary, especially in the less developed areas where the very process of economic development is expected to change the conditions of production, improve productive efficiency, and thereby modify the technical coefficients. Whether or how fast these changes will actually occur over the years covered by the plan, it is difficult to predict, but the planning authority should logically expect modifications in coefficients and try to measure them.

Linearity of input-output relationships is not a necessary condition for the solution of the matrix. In fact, assumptions can be made during the process of solution of changing or non-linear relationships in order to take into account technological improvements, substitutions of inputs, changes in relative prices, and non-constant returns to scale. In this respect, simpler methods of appraisal, such as the "commodity balances" approach, cannot claim better results, since also in this case assumptions as to the inter-relationships in the economy and their type and value have to be made. The *real* issue is what kind of assumptions with regard to technical coefficients in various economic activities are justified for planning purposes. As soon as "linearity" is abandoned, a whole series of possibilities opens before the planner, and a way out can hardly be found unless he avails himself of the help that specialists in different fields can give him.

In the less developed areas, where agricultural activities are far more important than in the more highly developed countries, economic inter-relationships will often involve these and related sectors. It is therefore very important that planning authorities be assisted in their programming effort by experts, such as agricultural economists, farm management specialists, technicians of different qualifications in agriculture, who are familiar with problems of agricultural production and distribution and can give advice on measures and means to improve productive efficiency, their probable costs and requirements in manpower, money, and materials, the speed with which they could begin to produce results, and hence the probable changes in technical coefficients. FAO can assist countries engaging in over-all programming by sponsoring methodological research at Headquarters on such matters, and by providing direct help, through highly-qualified consultants, to certain countries.

### *Projections of Trends in Proceeds from Agricultural Exports*

The process of development in the less developed areas largely depends upon their ability to import goods from abroad. What might be called a "structural bottleneck" is very often present in the balance of payments of developing countries. In

[14] Perhaps not too correctly, since "linear programming" really relates to a much wider problem, namely that of getting either maximum results in terms of final output out of given inputs or a given output with minimum inputs.

these circumstances, it is very important that their capacity to import be kept stable in the short run and that it increase in the long run. Since the capacity to import depends, in turn, upon the volume of exports, the prices of exports, the prices of imports and the availability of foreign financing, an analysis of all these variables, both in the short and in the long run, would seem to be in order. A correct appraisal of the future trend in the capacity to import represents obviously one of the key factors in the process of over-all programming which no planning authority can possibly ignore without risking totally unreliable results. [15]

FAO cannot, of course, be expected to enter fully into this field. It involves matters in which it has only an incidental interest. It can, however, play a major role in exploring general short- and long-term trends in the international trade of agricultural commodities and in promoting investigations as to the export proceeds (volume of exports multiplied by export prices) of selected countries specializing in the production and export of agricultural commodities, either foodstuffs or raw materials; and in providing even longer-term projections of the supply, demand, and price outlook for major commodities.

Through its Committee on Commodity Problems, FAO has done so far a great deal of valuable work on commodity trade and stabilization problems. While this activity is of great importance for the highly developed countries as well as for many in the less developed areas, attention is also needed in matters which are of special benefit to the less developed areas. One recent example is the study and discussion of the possible use of surpluses of agricultural commodities, now available in the world, for financing development projects in the less developed areas. [16]

Even more work is needed on the analysis of prospective trends for those foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials which originate in the less developed countries, irrespective of their destination, and in particular on the prospective export trends of those commodities which originate in the less developed areas and are exported to advanced industrial countries. Since the war, limited convertibility of currencies has often barred countries from the advantages of multilateral trade. Since imports of capital goods are of primary importance to the less developed countries for stepping up their process of capital accumulation, export proceeds derived from trade relations with other less developed areas may be of less value than those derived from trade with advanced countries as these are the normal sources of supply of capital goods.

With a view to helping the less developed countries in their process of programming, the following order of priorities in commodities studies could be considered:

(*a*) agricultural commodities traded between less developed and advanced countries;
(*b*) agricultural commodities traded between less developed countries;
(*c*) agricultural commodities traded between advanced of fairly advanced countries.

A cursory consultation of available trade statistics of agricultural commodities and their main areas of origin and destination will easily indicate which commodities fall in the three categories just mentioned. Coffee, tea, and cacao are typical examples of commodities belonging to the first category, rice to the second, and wheat and wool to the third.

### *Conclusions*

The main conclusions emerging from this paper can be summarized as follows:

1. The work carried out so far by FAO in the field of agricultural programming, mainly through its training centers on the economic and financial appraisal of agricultural plans and projects, applies only to certain limited aspects of the problem of national economic planning.
2. Recent changes in the curriculum of these centers have broadened the lines of investigation, both for the economic appraisal of specific agricultural development projects and for the use of newer techniques for the development and appraisal of plans (input-output technique and linear programming), but much still remains to be done.
3. Over-all programming techniques are gradually developing, and their structure seems to indicate that agricultural programming can be better conceived as an integral part of the process of over-all planning.
4. In respect to food and agricultural problems, which bear heavily upon over-all programming, especially in the less developed areas, FAO has a great role to play as a catalyst for research, assistance, and training.
5. A few fields of study, where FAO can support in various ways the work of the

[15] The Economic Commission for Latin America places great emphasis on the projections of the capacity to import for development planning, stressing a particular line of research which it has been pushing forward for several years. *Analyses and Projections of Economic Development, op. cit.*, Ch. I, 4, Ch. II, 6 and 7, Ch. III, 8, and Ch. IV, 3.

[16] *Uses of Agricultural Surpluses to Finance Economic Development in Under-developed Countries, A Pilot Study in India*, FAO Commodity Policy Studies, No. 6, Rome, June 1955.

planning authorities of the less developed countries, have been indicated. They are:

(*a*) appraisal of current distribution of food consumption and prospective income elasticity of demand for foodstuffs as a result of changes in age and occupational distribution of the population, in the distribution of income, and nutritional standards;

(*b*) assessment of disguised unemployment in rural areas;

(*c*) appraisal of prospective changes in technical coefficients of production in agricultural activities and in industries using farm products as basic input;

(*d*) projection of short- and long-term trends of proceeds from the exports of agricultural commodities, especially with regard to the trade of the less developed countries with advanced countries.

FAO's impact on the over-all programming procedures of the less developed countries will largely depend upon the extent to which it will be able to carry forward this type of work. Consideration might be given to the possibility of making a first attempt in this direction by modifying accordingly the curriculum of future training centers on economic appraisal when and where feasible.

***In press***

## THE STATE OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE - 1956

*The world food and agricultural situation has recently tended to change less rapidly than during the years of postwar recovery. It has therefore seemed fitting to modify the form of the annual report on the state of food and agriculture, giving less emphasis to the current situation and short-term outlook and more to longer-term problems and to other special subjects which in the past it has not been possible to treat in detail.*

*Last year's report consisted of a review of the developments of the whole postwar decade. This year the food and agricultural situation in 1955/56 and the outlook for 1956/57 are reviewed in a single chapter. The two following chapters, the first of the new series of special studies, deal respectively with some factors influencing the development of international trade in agricultural products, and with general trends and outlook in the world's fisheries. The report is introduced by the customary summary.*

## *NEW FARM LEGISLATION IN THE UNITED STATES*

At the end of May 1956 both houses of the United States legislature passed, and the President approved, a major new farm bill, the Agricultural Act of 1956. The following is a summary and a preliminary analysis of the main provisions of the new law.

The most important part of the new legislation is Title I, the Soil Bank Act, whose purpose is to assist farmers to divert part of their crop land from the production of crops which are now in surplus, and to carry out a program of soil, water, forest, and wildlife conservation. These provisions are supplementary to acreage allotments and marketing quotas authorized under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. The Soil Bank consists of two parts, the Acreage Reserve and the Conservation Reserve Program. The former, although limited to the so-called basic commodities, is the bigger of the two in terms of the money involved as well as of the effects hoped for.

### *The Acreage Reserve Program*

This part of the law offers inducements to producers to reduce substantially the acreage under wheat, cotton, maize (in the "commercial maize-producing areas" only), groundnuts, rice, and most types of tobacco. In the crop years 1956,[1] 1957, 1958, and 1959, producers of these commodities will be compensated for reductions of acreages below their farm acreage allotments or their farm base acreages (in the case of maize) provided:

(*a*) the reductions remain within prescribed limits, which result in harvesting acreages smaller than the farm allotment or maize base acreage;

(*b*) the producer has specifically designated the acreage to be withdrawn, which must be representative of the land used for the crop, and

(*c*) the reserve acreage is neither grazed nor harvested.

For the current season, crops already planted may be plowed under.[2] The Reserve Acreage is in addition to any acreage withdrawn under the Conservation Reserve Program discussed below. Participation in the Acreage Reserve Program is voluntary but, in the case of maize, eligibility for price support is made conditional on co-operation in the Soil Bank Program to the extent of at least 15 percent of, but not more than, the total of the producers' base acreage.

The over-all compensation to producers under this Title is 750 million dollars annually and the maximum limits for individual commodities are: 375 million dollars for wheat, 300 million for cotton, 300 million for maize (commercial area only), 7 million for groundnuts, 23 million for rice, and 45 million for tobacco. The Secretary of Agriculture is to establish a national reserve acreage goal for each of the four years and for each of the eligible commodities. The compensation is to be paid in the form of negotiable certificates which the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) may redeem either in cash or, in the case of grain only, in kind, at the option of the producer. As compensation for withdrawal of crop land in 1956, the following rates have been announced so far: wheat $1.20 and maize $0,90 a bushel, cotton $0.15 a pound, rice $2.25 a 100 pounds, groundnuts $0.03 a pound, and varying rates for tobacco according to type. These rates are converted to acreage payments on the basis of local average yields per acre.

When establishing future acreage allotments, acreages put into reserve are to be considered as if they had actually been used for growing the respective commodity.

### *The Conservation Reserve Program*

Under this program, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized during the next five years to enter into contracts with producers for at least 3 but not more than 10 years (15 years in the case of tree cover). Under such contracts, producers will undertake to put a designated part of their crop land to conservation uses, either by establishing and maintaining protective cover, water storage facilities, and other conserving devices, or by allowing it to remain idle. During the period of the contracts, the producer must not harvest (except timber) nor use for grazing the land under reserve

[1] As to the likely effects of the Soil Bank in the current season, the Conference Report of the United States Congress says: "It was recognized, however, that the larger part of this year's plantings have already taken place and it is not expected that any large part of the crop planted will be plowed up or otherwise removed from production...." Special provisions as to permissible withdrawals in 1956 have been issued by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

[2] See footnote 1.

before 1 January 1959 at the earliest. In return for such undertaking the producer will be indemnified for a part of the cost incurred and will receive annual payments for the duration of the agreement for partial recovery of the income lost through reconversion of his crop land. As in the case of the Acreage Reserve, land withdrawn under the Conservation Reserve Program will be considered as crop land in determining future acreage allotments. With certain exceptions, compliance with acreage allotments is a prerequisite for payments under the Soil Bank Act. A maximum amount of 450 million dollars annually is authorized for payments to producers, inclusive of cost of materials and services, to carry out the Conservation Reserve Program. This is in addition to the 250 million dollars already authorized for normal conservation activities.

### *Probable Effects of the Soil Bank*

The Soil Bank legislation is a major development in United States farm policy and was motivated, first, by the necessity to extend conservation practices in order to reclaim the relatively vast areas of marginal soil which, under the incentive of price supports, had been put under crops not always suitable for such soils, and, secondly, by the need to check surpluses.

There are a number of indications about the order of magnitude which the United States Administration envisages for the Acreage Reserve. In the original Eisenhower farm program, from which the Soil Bank was lifted with only minor alterations, the goal for the Acreage Reserve was given at about 12 million acres of wheat and 3 million acres of cotton, and, in later explanations by the United States Department of Agriculture, at 5 million acres of maize; groundnuts and tobacco were added to the eligible commodities only in the final text of the Act. In the congressional hearings,[3] the expected reductions of annual carry-overs for three years were estimated as follows:

Table 1. — Expected Reduction in Carry-Overs through Acreage Reserve

| Commodity | Annual reduction of carry-over | CCC holdings 31 May 1956 |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton (bales) ..... | 2-3 million | 13 million |
| Wheat (bushels) ..... | 200 million | 1 044 million |
| Maize (bushels)..... | 300-500 million | 1 146 million |
| Rice (bags)..... | 6 million | 29 million |

[3] *Hearings before the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry*, United States Senate, 84th Congress, 2nd Session, Part. 8, p. 3305; U.S. Govt. Printing Office Washington, 1956.

The actual results of the Soil Bank, in terms of reduced production or stock decreases, will depend on the extent, scarcely predictable at this stage, to which farmers make use of the facilities offered. Since their participation is entirely voluntary, this response will presumably depend on their judgment of the relative profitability of the alternative course, viz., whether to avoid the effort and costs of cultivating a certain acreage and to take the compensation as the net return or to go ahead with planting in the hope of getting a better return this way.

The Conservation Reserve, it is hoped, will remove a total of 25 million acres from production. Since only the poorest soils are likely to be withdrawn and since this part of the program does not relate to specific crops — although in setting and distributing the annual conservation reserve goal the Administration can to some extent discriminate among different crops — the effect on the commodities which are in greatest surplus may not be very substantial. Here again, much will depend on farmers' co-operation, and this, in turn, on the incentives offered.

### *Surplus Disposal*

Recognizing that the Soil Bank alone will not suffice for the adjustment of production to current demand and for the liquidation of existing stocks, the Act directs CCC to dispose of all stocks as rapidly as possible and requests the Administration to submit new legislation necessary:

(*a*) for the "orderly" liquidation of CCC inventories,

(*b*) for a new Food Stamp Plan or some similar scheme for the distribution of surplus food to needy persons,

(*c*) for strategic stockpiling of agricultural products,

and to report annually on these operations to Congress.

As to cotton, the Act directs CCC to sell it at prices at which comparable qualities are offered in substantial quantities by other exporting countries, setting a minimum of 25.5 cents per pound. Bids at this price are only to be rejected if a higher one is received for the same cotton. The possible international effects of this export program, which has now become compulsory without any quantitative limitation, may be far reaching; it has been called "particularly unfortunate" by the President himself when he signed the bill. United States cotton exports, in the marketing years ending 31 July 1954 and 1955, amounted to 3.8 million and 3 million bales, respectively; in the first eleven

months of the 1956 season, total exports were 1.9 million bales, mostly sold under the special CCC cotton export program. Over a period of years, says the National Cotton Council of America,[4] the net exports of cotton from the United States have been substantially equal to the difference between foreign consumption and production. A stepping up of United States cotton exports through price competition on international markets up to the "historical" share of 5 million bales a year would therefore have to be at the expense of foreign production, of other exporters, or of consumption of competing synthetic fibers, unless world consumption responds vigorously to lower prices, a possibility which is considered doubtful in the short run by the Cotton Council.

In the context of surplus disposal, the United States President is now authorized to negotiate agreements with other countries that at present limit United States imports of agricultural commodities and of products manufactured therefrom. The Act further authorizes appropriations of 500 million dollars annually for purposes covered under Section 22 of Public Law 320, 84th Congress, instead of 300 million dollars as hitherto. Section 22 programs include export promotion through subsidies, food distribution for school-lunch programs and for donations to institutions and low income groups, as well as diversion programs (diversion of products like potatoes to new uses); in 1953/54 total obligations for Section 22 programs amounted to 207 million dollars. These funds are most likely to be used to support prices of perishable products, including livestock products, as in the case of the pork purchase program in the spring of 1956. Funds for foreign relief in the form of agricultural surplus commodities are increased from 300 to 500 million dollars and may now cover also payments of ocean freight for such relief shipments. The Act establishes a Commission on Increased Use of Agricultural Products, which has to submit its recommendations to Congress not later than 15 June 1957. To administer all existing and the new surplus disposal activities, a Surplus Disposal Administrator is to be appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

### *Marketing Quotas and Acreage Allotments*

Title III of the Act contains a number of miscellaneous provisions with regard to marketing quotas and acreage allotments. Cotton acreage allotments for 1957 and 1958 shall be no less than for 1956 (17.4 million acres), with a minimum of 4 acres per farm or the highest acreage planted in preceding three years, whichever is smaller. Rice allotments for 1956, 1957, and 1958 have to be at least 85 percent of the 1955 allotment. Producers may reserve for future years acreage allotments not used from 1956 through 1959.

The support price for maize in the commercial area remains, as previously announced, at $1.50 per bushel ($1.58 in 1955), but the producer must stay within his base acreage[5] and has to put at least 15 percent of his base acreage in the Soil Bank; if he does not do so, his support price is lowered to not less than $1.25 a bushel but can be as high as $1.50 at the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture. Outside the commercial area, the support price is $1.24 with no acreage restrictions. After 1956, price support for maize in the commercial area will depend on the outcome of a referendum to determine whether producers favor base acreages in lieu of acreage allotments, with price support "... at such level as the Secretary determines will assist producers in marketing corn in the normal channels of trade but not encourage the uneconomic production of corn," or whether producers favor acreage allotments with price support at 75 to 90 percent of parity.

If producers vote in favor of base acreages instead of acreage allotments, they will be required, as a condition of eligibility for price support, to stay within their base acreage and to place 15 percent of this acreage in the Soil Bank; support in the non-commercial area would be at 82.5 percent of the level for maize in the commercial area.

If producers vote in favor of acreage allotments, these will be in effect for purposes of the Acreage Reserve Program, and producers will have to comply with acreage allotments as a condition of eligibility for price support, but will not have to participate in the Soil Bank. The support price of other feed grain for 1956 is fixed at 76 percent of parity (instead of 70 percent as originally set by the U.S. Department of Agriculture); from 1957 through 1959, the support price shall be 70 percent of parity if support is made available to non-complying maize growers.

### *Forestry Provisions*

Title IV authorizes the "necessary sums" for tree planting and reafforestation, if matched by equal expenditures from State funds, and asks for a study of price trends and relationships for forest products and a report thereon to Congress within one year.

### *A Two-Price Program for Rice*

If the Secretary of Agriculture so determines, a two-price plan for rice — a higher price for a

[4] National Cotton Council of America, *Price and the Future of U.S. Cotton*, Memphis, January 1956, p. 19.

[5] The national total maize acreage is set at 51 million acres instead of the 43.3 million previously announced.

predetermined quantity usually consumed at home or exported to Cuba, and a lower world market price for other exports — shall come into effect for any two consecutive years between 1957 and 1959.

### *Miscellaneous*

Title IV, the final one, stipulates that price support levels should make cottonseed and soybeans competitive with each other and freezes the transitional parity for maize, groundnuts, and wheat through 1957 instead of lowering it by 5 percent as required by previous legislation. A report on possible improvements of the parity formula is to be submitted to Congress not later than 31 January 1957. The price supports for 1956 had been increased, after the presidential veto of the original farm bill, to $1.50 and $2.00 per bushel for maize and wheat from $1.40 and $1.80, respectively; the price support for groundnuts is $0.1118 per pound ($0.122 in 1955).

## *RICE*

### *The Rice Countries and the International Wheat Agreement*

In view of the important part played by alternative foods in the world rice economy, it may be of interest to analyze the action taken by some of the rice countries (Ceylon, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Japan, and the Philippines), which import both rice and wheat, with regard to the new International Wheat Agreement. They were all members of the last Wheat Agreement, and as far as known, with the exception of Ceylon, they have all indicated their intention of joining the new Agreement which came into force on 1 August 1956. However, there have been some changes in the guaranteed quantities they will purchase; the most marked reduction is in the Indian annual quota, which dropped from 1 million to 200,000 tons. Indonesia and the Philippines have also reduced their quotas, while Cuba and Japan have maintained theirs at the previous figure. Ceylon had intended to join the new Agreement with a reduced quota of 175,000 tons, but later decided not to adhere.

The reductions in the quotas do not necessarily mean that the countries will, in fact, import less wheat. India, for instance, is understood to have already purchased on special terms 1 million tons of United States wheat, part of which will probably be used to increase its food reserves. Table 4 shows the guaranteed quantities under the last Agreement and the new one, total imports of wheat, and total net imports of rice in the last two years.

### *Trade*

Preliminary data available on international trade in rice during the first months of 1956 show a

Table 2. — Exports of Rice from Selected Exporting Countries, First Quarter of 1956 Compared with the Corresponding Period in 1955 and 1954

| Exporting country | January-March | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1956 | 1955 | 1954 |
| | *Thousand metric tons* | | |
| Burma | 462 | 411 | 323 |
| Thailand | 285 | 321 | 254 |
| Italy | 114 | 43 | 63 |
| United States | 91 | 81 | 255 |
| Egypt | 80 | 34 | — |
| Spain | 38 | 1 | 10 |
| Brazil | *29 | — | — |
| TOTAL | 1 099 | 991 | 905 |

*Estimate.

Table 3. — Imports of Rice into Selected Importing Countries, First Quarter of 1956 Compared with the Corresponding Period in 1955 and 1954

| Importing country | January-March | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1956 | 1955 | 1954 |
| | *Thousand metric tons* | | |
| Japan | *240 | 192 | 554 |
| Indonesia | 237 | 4 | 108 |
| Malaya-Singapore | *150 | 110 | 49 |
| India | [1]— | 199 | 14 |
| Ceylon | 86 | 73 | 74 |
| Hong Kong | 78 | 68 | 11 |
| Cuba | 36 | 26 | 46 |
| Germany, Western | 28 | 24 | 23 |
| Netherlands | 22 | 57 | 15 |
| United Kingdom | 21 | 26 | 16 |
| TOTAL | 898 | 779 | 910 |

*Estimate.
[1]India exported small quantities of rice in the first quarter of 1956.

Table 4. — Participation of Selected Rice-Importing Countries in the International Wheat Agreement Total Guaranteed Quantities and Net Imports of Wheat and Wheat Flour and Milled Rice in the Last two years

| Importing country | Guaranteed quantities under IWA[1] | | Net imports of wheat and wheat flour[2] | | Total net imports of milled rice | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Old Agreement 1953/54 to 1955/56 | New Agreement 1956/57 to 1958/59[3] | 1953/54 | 1954/55 | 1954 | 1955 |
| | *Thousand metric tons* | | | | | |
| Ceylon | 280 | — | 366 | 305 | 403 | 385 |
| Cuba | 202 | 202 | 180 | 203 | 164 | 117 |
| India | 1 000 | 200 | 681 | 550 | 649 | *180 |
| Indonesia | 170 | 140 | 220 | 131 | 258 | 127 |
| Japan | 1 000 | 1 000 | 2 301 | 1 944 | 1 431 | 1 246 |
| Philippines | 236 | 165 | 250 | 335 | 44 | *40 |
| TOTAL | 2 888 | 1 707 | 3 998 | 3 468 | 2 949 | *2 095 |

*Estimate.
[1]August-July season. — [2]July-June season. — [3]Prior to ratification.

steady improvement over the corresponding periods of the previous two years. Several factors have contributed to this expansion, which is particularly noticeable in the exports from non-Asian sources. The unexpected emergence of Pakistan and Indonesia as importers of large quantities of rice has absorbed a considerable amount of the previous years' carry-over stocks in the United States and Italy. The various barter agreements, which Burma and Egypt have concluded with the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries, have maintained shipments at a high level; in the case of Egypt, these more than doubled compared with the same months in 1955, while they were nil in 1954. Further long-term or barter agreements between Burma and several importing countries have recently been announced, and if the operation of the United States surplus disposal program continues at its present rate, there exists every possibility that world trade in 1956 will surpass the level of all previous postwar years.

During the first three months of 1956, exports from Burma were approximately 10 percent higher than in the same period of 1955, and 31 percent more than in 1954. Shipments from Thailand, however, were 12 percent less than in the previous year, largely owing to the slow rate of arrival of paddy to Bangkok from the upcountry rice-growing areas. United States exports increased by a small amount during the first quarter of 1956 compared with last year, but still reached only a little more than one third of the quantity shipped during the first three months of 1954. This year, Italy, Spain, and Egypt all exported more than during the corresponding periods of the last two years. Brazil entered the market again at the end of 1955 after three years of negligible trade movements. Exports amounted to over 29,000 tons, of which four fifths were shipped to Indonesia.

During the first quarter of 1956, rice imports into the main importing countries increased considerably compared with the same period last year, but were still below those of 1954. Shipments to the principal Asian importing countries mainly accounted for the increase over last year's level, even though India did not enter the market in the early part of this year. Other regions took slightly less in 1956 than in 1955. This decrease was mainly due to a decline in the Netherlands imports, which in the first three months of 1956 fell by 62 percent compared with the same period of 1955.

### *Trade Agreements*

An agreement was recently signed between India and Burma under which India will purchase 2 million tons of rice over the next five years. India will take 300,000, 500,000, and again 500,000 tons in 1956, 1957, and 1958, respectively, and 700,000 tons during 1959-60. Prices, on the basis of Ngatsein Small Mills Special 42 percent brokens, have been fixed for the 1956/57 financial year at £34 per long ton, f.o.b. (£2 less than the official price announced for the 1955/56 crop at the beginning of this year), at £33 for 1957/58 and at £32 for 1958/59. For the remaining two years, prices will be determined in the light of those prevailing at that time.

The Soviet Union has agreed to take 400,000 tons of rice annually from Burma for a period of four years. Barter arrangements have also been made with other Eastern European countries whereby rice will be exchanged for industrial and other goods. For the next five years, Yugoslavia will take 300,000, 500,000, and again 500,000 tons 20,000 tons will go to Romania this year, 50-70,000 tons to Hungary, 20,000 tons to Bulgaria, and additional quantities to other European countries. Total Burmese shipments to Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union, and Mainland China in 1956 may amount to approximately one third of its export surplus.

Outlets continue to be found for United States surplus rice. An agreement, negotiated under Title I of Public Law 480, was recently made with Turkey for the sale of approximately 10,000 metric tons to be paid in Turkish pounds. Small quantities have also been sold to Bolivia through the International Co-operation Administration.

# MEAT

## Production

Total 1955 meat production in the major producing areas, excluding Eastern Europe, the U.S.S.R., and China, was about 5 percent larger than in the preceding year. During the last five years, the total volume of meat production in the areas under consideration expanded at a relatively high rate. Western Europe showed the biggest expansion, with an average annual increase of more than 6 percent, against those of North America and Oceania with 4 and 3 percent, respectively. In 1955 total production of beef (including veal) was 26 percent, that of pigmeat 17 percent, and that of mutton and lamb 12 percent above 1950.

North America, Oceania, and Argentina recorded in 1955 a large increase in meat production compared with 1954, whereas in Western Europe the rate of growth was considerably less than during the preceding four years, owing to declines in the United Kingdom, Italy, Ireland, and Switzerland. In Western Europe and North America, pigmeat accounted for the largest part of the increased meat output during the last year. In the 1954/55 season, Oceania's production of beef and lamb (including mutton) was about 5 percent larger than a year before; pigmeat production, which had been declining since 1950, rose by 12 percent during the same season. In 1955, Argentina's increased beef production caused an 11 percent rise in its total meat output, which exceeded the average for the 1947-50 period. Production in Uruguay and the Union of South Africa declined for the second consecutive year.

In 1956, meat production is expected to grow further, but it is likely that on the whole the increase will be smaller than last year, owing to a decreased rate of growth of livestock numbers during 1955. In Western Europe, the upward movement in meat output appears to have been either checked or to have slowed down considerably. In Denmark, for instance, output during January-May was less than the year before owing to a decline of 13 percent in pigmeat. The decline of meat production which began last year in Ireland continued in the first quarter of 1956; in the United Kingdom also, production in the first five months of 1956 was slightly lower than last year, owing to a decline of 15 percent in pigmeat output. Western Germany's commercial production of meat from indigenous animals was about 6 percent larger in the first four months of 1956 than the year before, but it is expected that pigmeat output in the second half of 1956 will decline substantially and the total production of Western Germany in 1956 may not rise much above last year's level. For the United States, an increase of about 3 percent is forecast, and production in Canada may grow at a similar rate. Oceania's production in 1955/56 thus far has been larger than in the preceding season, and it is likely that the increase for the entire season will not be much below the increase of 1954/55. Argentina's meat production during January-May 1956 has made further progress as the number of cattle marketed was 28 percent higher than the year before. In 1955, the share of heifers in total marketings of cattle was already considerably larger than in the preceding two years, and it has increased further in 1956; this may indicate a tendency to shift from cattle breeding to arable farming and to increased sheep breeding, as producer prices appear to be more favorable to crops and wool than to meat.

Table 5. — 1955 Meat[1] Production in Specified Areas Compared with 1954, 1950, and Prewar

| Region | 1955 in percentage of 1954 | 1955 in percentage of 1950 | 1955 in percentage of prewar |
|---|---|---|---|
| Western Europe (15 countries) | 102.6 | 135.6 | 125.5 |
| Canada, United States | 106.6 | 121.8 | 166.1 |
| Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay | 105.2 | 103.2 | 120.4 |
| Union of South Africa[2] | 91.7 | 92.2 | 133.3 |
| Australia, New Zealand[3] | 105.5 | 112.5 | 130.5 |
| TOTAL (23 countries) | 104.8 | 121.5 | 140.4 |

[1]Beef, veal, pigmeat, mutton and lamb, excluding edible offal and slaughter fats. — [2]Inspected slaughter. — [3]Australia: 12-month period ending 30 June of year stated; New Zealand: 12-month period ending 30 September of year stated.

## Trade

The upward movement in world meat trade is expected to continue in 1956, largely owing to the favorable supply situation in the major exporting countries of the Southern Hemisphere, whereas the total exports of Western Europe may not rise above those of 1955. Denmark's meat exports during January-May 1956 were substantially less than the year before, mainly because of a reduction of one third in shipments of pigmeat. Meat exports from Ireland during January-April of this year were also below 1955 and there was a decline of 20 percent in shipments of live cattle. In contrast, exports from the Netherlands during the first four months of 1956 were well sustained in comparison with 1955. United States exports, which expanded substantially during last year, may be supported strongly by sales under Title I of Public Law 480 (Agricultural Trade Development and

Table 6. — Meat[1] Production per Caput in Specified Countries, Prewar, 1950, and 1955

| Country | Prewar | 1950 | 1955 (prel.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Kilograms per caput* | | |
| New Zealand[2] | 287 | 296 | 295 |
| Denmark | 133 | 117 | 165 |
| Australia[3] | 139 | 131 | 132 |
| Uruguay | 170 | 159 | 131 |
| Argentina[4] | 145 | 138 | 128 |
| Ireland, Rep. of | 105 | 89 | 118 |
| United States | 57 | 66 | 74 |
| Canada | 57 | 63 | 68 |
| France | 43 | 45 | 56 |
| Sweden | 46 | 41 | 48 |
| Belgium | 37 | 37 | 44 |
| Netherlands | 37 | 32 | 44 |
| Austria | 38 | 28 | 42 |
| Germany, Western | 45 | 29 | 42 |
| Switzerland | 45 | 35 | 38 |
| United Kingdom | 26 | 22 | 30 |
| Brazil | 34 | 28 | 27 |
| Italy | 14 | 11 | 13 |

[1]Beef, veal, pigmeat, mutton and lamb from indigenous animals, excluding edible offal and slaughter fats. Meat equivalent of exported live animals is included. — [2]12-month period ending 30 September of year stated. — [3]12-month period ending 30 June of year stated. — [4]Excluding meat equivalent of exported live animals.

Assistance Act of 1954), authorizing the sale of agricultural commodities to friendly foreign countries for local currency. Under the arrangements concluded thus far, a total of 37,000 tons of beef, pork, and pork products will be delivered to Israel, Spain, Chile, and South Korea.

United Kingdom imports of carcass meat and offal during January-May 1956 were nearly 15 percent larger than the year before, with increase of 29 percent in beef (including veal) and 14 percent in mutton and lamb, while there was a severe reduction in pork. Imports from Southern Hemisphere countries were more than one-fifth larger than in the first five months of 1955, owing to heavy increases in receipts from Argentina and New Zealand. Imports from Australia declined, partly owing to the dock strike in February 1956. Bacon imports of the United Kingdom during January-May 1956 were 8 percent below last year, as larger receipts from the Netherlands and Poland were not sufficient to offset declines in Danish and Irish supplies. Bacon imports from Ireland reverted to private trade on 1 May 1956, as will those from Denmark and the Netherlands at the end of September 1956, when the long-term bacon contracts between the United Kingdom and these two countries expire. At the same time, a general duty of 10 percent *ad valorem* on imported bacon and pork will be introduced, except for imports from Commonwealth countries and Ireland.

Western Germany's imports of meat, including the meat equivalent of imported slaughter animals, were nearly one-half larger in the first four months of this year than in the same period of 1955. On the other hand, Italy's imports of carcass meat and offal during the first quarter of 1956 remained at last year's level and a sharp decline occurred in the numbers of imported slaughter animals, both cattle and pigs. Thus far, there have been no indications that purchases by the U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe, which were reduced very much last year in comparison with 1954, will be stepped up again. However, under the terms of the trade agreement for 1956, the U.S.S.R. will import 5,000 tons of meat from France, and in May the signing of a contract with Argentina for 5,500 tons of mutton was reported as imminent. The trade agreement concluded recently between Denmark and the U.S.S.R. provides for the delivery of 14,000 tons of beef from Denmark, with the major part, i.e., 10,000 tons, to be delivered after 1 January 1957.

### *Prices*

With production about one tenth above last year, livestock and meat prices in North America in the first five months of 1956 were considerably below the corresponding 1955 levels. The average price for choice steers at Chicago for the period January-May was 22 percent less than the year before. Pig prices were very low during the 1955/56 winter, but there have been substantial recoveries in April and May, with the result that the May average price for barrows and gilts at Chicago was only 5 percent less than the year before, whereas in January the gap had been more than 30 percent. As pig prices improved, the United States Department of Agriculture at the beginning of April suspended its program for the

Table 7. — Index Numbers of Livestock and Meat Wholesale/Producer Prices in Specified Countries, 1950-55 and January to May 1956

| Period | United States | | Canada | | France | Germany, Western | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Meat animals[1] | Wholesale prices of meat | Wholesale prices of livestock | Wholesale prices of fresh meat | Wholesale prices of meat, slaughter animals, poultry and rabbits | Meat animals[1,2] | Import prices of meat and slaughter animals |
| 1950 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1951 | 120 | 116 | 122 | 125 | 138 | 102 | 111 |
| 1952 | 104 | 107 | 95 | 102 | 143 | 112 | 115 |
| 1953 | 87 | 90 | 86 | 87 | 130 | 102 | 108 |
| 1954 | 86 | 89 | 85 | 84 | 137 | 110 | 111 |
| 1955 | 74 | 81 | 79 | 80 | 142 | 108 | 106 |
| 1955: I | 77 | 84 | 82 | 80 | 144 | 107 | 108 |
| II | 78 | 83 | 81 | 80 | 148 | 105 | 106 |
| III | 76 | 78 | 78 | 81 | 146 | 105 | 108 |
| IV | 79 | 82 | 76 | 81 | 146 | 105 | 107 |
| V | 76 | 82 | 79 | 84 | 148 | 107 | 105 |
| 1956: I | 61 | 69 | 74 | 72 | 146 | 114 | 109 |
| II | 63 | 70 | 73 | 71 | 149 | 115 | 111 |
| III | 65 | 68 | 72 | 70 | 148 | 116 | 111 |
| IV | 70 | 74 | 72 | 71 | 153 | 117 | 112 |
| V | 74 | 77 | ... | ... | 158 | 118 | 112 |

[1]Prices received by farmers. — [2]Yearly figures are for 12-month period ending 30 June of year stated.

purchase of pork and lard which had been started at the beginning of November 1955. During the five months this program was in operation, 72,000 tons of frozen and canned pork and 17,600 tons of lard were purchased at a total cost of 99.5 million dollars. It is expected that by midsummer the major part of the pork purchased by the government will have moved into consumption channels, through school lunch programs and welfare institutions.

In the United Kingdom the increased supplies in the first half of this year caused considerable price declines in domestic and imported beef. Thus, the average price at the Smithfield market for English longsides in the first five months of 1956 was 20 percent below 1955, while the corresponding reductions for Argentine chilled hindquarters was 25 percent. However, following the decline in pigmeat production and imports, pork prices at Smithfield during January-May 1956 averaged 26 percent above last year. Bacon prices also were much higher and the January-May average price for Danish bacon on the London Provision Exchange was nearly one fourth above the corresponding 1955 figure.

As export prices of Australian beef dropped below the guaranteed minimum level established under the 15-year agreement, the United Kingdom Government has made provision for the expenditure of £1.8 million to meet its obligation for deficiency payments on Australian meat in 1956/57; expenditure for this purpose in 1955/56 was £122,000. In New Zealand, where, from the beginning of the 1955/56 season, floor prices have been provided for the various types of export meat, it was announced in March 1956 that deficiency payments will be made for exports of chilled beef; these payments are made from the funds of the Meat Industry Reserve Account, which at the beginning of the 1955/56 season amounted to about £40 million.

By contrast, prices of livestock and meat in Continental Europe are well sustained in comparison with 1955. In Denmark, France, Western Germany, and Sweden, price levels are higher than last year. In Belgium and the Netherlands, cattle prices during January-May exceeded considerably the corresponding 1955 figures. As meat production in continental countries of Western Europe during the current year is not expected to rise greatly above last year, and as demand continues strong, prices on the whole are likely to remain firm.

## TEA

### *Production*

Tea production, continuing the postwar trend, reached a new height in 1955. Estimated world production was 672,000 tons, about 15,000 tons more than in the previous record year of 1954, and 20 percent above the 1949-53 average; compared with prewar, production was more than 50 percent higher.

Table 8. — Tea: Production in Chief Producing Countries and by Continents, Annually 1953-55

| Country or region | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | ..... *Thousand metric tons* ..... | | |
| India | 278.6 | 292.2 | 300.4 |
| Ceylon | 155.6 | 166.3 | 172.4 |
| Indonesia | 37.0 | 46.9 | [1]43.4 |
| Pakistan | 24.6 | 24.8 | 24.4 |
| Japan | 56.5 | 68.0 | 70.0 |
| Others[2] | 24.4 | 25.7 | 28.0 |
| Total Asia[3] | 577 | 624 | 639 |
| Africa | 20 | 27 | 29 |
| Latin America[4] | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| WORLD TOTAL[3] | 600 | 655 | 672 |

[1]Provisional. — [2]Including Malaya, Iran, Taiwan, Viet-Nam, Ryu-Kyu. — [3]Excluding China and the U.S.S.R. — [4]Estimates.

The largest proportional increases occurred in Africa, and further production expansion is anticipated there. Since the war, considerable new planting has taken place in many areas, as both soil and climatic conditions are favorable to high yields, and land and labor costs are much lower than in the traditional tea producing countries of Asia. New plantations are still being developed or planned, some by British concerns with Far Eastern tea experience; a further growth of production is therefore to be expected.

In Asia, production has risen steadily during the last few years in India, Japan, and, above all, in Ceylon. Favorable prices or the need to reduce unit labor input have spurred efforts to raise output, frequently in the face of difficult social, economic, and agricultural problems. In Ceylon, production has risen by about 20 percent during the last few years and all indications point to a continuation of this trend. Among the most hopeful developments are the efforts to increase yields and to develop other techniques for controlling unit production costs in spite of rising wages. Personnel difficulties and financial limitations have unquestionably adversely affected research and development work; nevertheless, the contributions of the chief experimental stations, notably of Tockli

in Assam and St. Coombs in Ceylon, have been considerable, especially in the selection and propagation of high-yielding clones and in advising estates on general problems.

The only countries in Asia which have not participated in the general trend towards higher output are Pakistan and Indonesia. In the former country, suggestions were made a few years ago for increasing tea output by 50 percent or more to provide for the higher domestic consumption and increased exports to earn foreign exchange. Industry has battled against numerous administrative and economic difficulties. Many gardens are reported to have experienced shortages of fertilizers and other materials; above all, there have been complaints of the conspicuous absence of a clear working policy to provide financial incentives to new plantations. Nevertheless, there has been a slight expansion in the area under tea and, when conditions improve, some increase in production can be anticipated. In Indonesia, too, production has been hampered by various social factors, and output, which is still about a third below prewar, shows as yet no indication of rapid growth in the next few years.

### *Trade and Prices*

The large 1955 crop was not matched by correspondingly heavy exports. In fact, Indian exports were 18 percent lower than in 1954, while exports from Pakistan fell by 50 percent and Indonesian shipments by about 28 percent. Only Ceylon and British East Africa registered larger exports. Imports into all the main consuming markets declined. United Kingdom net imports fell by 9 percent. A survey made recently by the Tea Bureau indicates a growing tendency towards weaker brews to economize in the use of tea. Another factor brought out by the survey is the importance attached to quality. In the United States, imports, though still above the 1948-52 average, were slightly lower than in the two previous years, despite the publicity of the United States Tea Council. Slight declines were evident in imports into Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. On the other hand, imports continued to rise in Western Germany and in North Africa (mainly Morocco which imported relatively large quantities of China tea).

Table 9. — Net Imports into Specified Countries 1953 to 1955, and First Quarter of 1956

| Importing country | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | First quarter | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1955 | 1956 |
| | *Thousand metric tons* | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 207.2 | 231.7 | 211.5 | 75.4 | 53.9 |
| Ireland, Rep. of | 7.4 | 11.7 | 11.8 | 4.0 | 3.4 |
| Netherlands | 7.8 | 8.1 | 7.4 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Germany, Western | 3.7 | 4.8 | 5.4 | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| United States | 48.8 | 51.7 | 47.0 | 16.1 | 12.7 |
| Canada | 20.6 | 20.1 | 19.1 | 4.3 | 4.1 |
| Australia | 27.1 | 27.3 | 24.3 | 8.8 | 5.2 |
| New Zealand | 6.7 | 6.9 | 5.8 | 1.9 | ... |
| Egypt | 20.2 | 16.3 | 17.2 | 3.2 | 4.3 |
| Morocco | 13.5 | 13.4 | 15.7 | 3.8 | 4.8 |
| WORLD TOTAL | 441 | *477 | *450 | — | — |

*Provisional.

Table 10. — Prices of Tea in the Main Auction Centers By Quarters

| Period | Calcutta | Colombo | London |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Tea for export | All tea | All tea |
| | *Pence per pound* | | |
| 1953 | | | |
| 1st quarter | 25.6 | 35.8 | 40.4 |
| 2nd quarter | 30.7 | 33.1 | 44.0 |
| 3rd quarter | 34.1 | 33.5 | 43.7 |
| 4th quarter | 34.8 | 35.0 | 46.8 |
| 1954 | | | |
| 1st quarter | 42.0 | 42.3 | 53.0 |
| 2nd quarter | 50.0 | 42.2 | 57.4 |
| 3rd quarter | 55.1 | 45.3 | 63.1 |
| 4th quarter | 63.0 | 58.0 | 80.7 |
| 1955 | | | |
| 1st quarter | 60.6 | 50.0 | 73.1 |
| 2nd quarter | 40.7 | 27.5 | 50.6 |
| 3rd quarter | 47.2 | 41.6 | 53.3 |
| 4th quarter | 37.0 | 39.6 | 59.1 |
| 1956 | | | |
| 1st quarter | 30.6 | 39.1 | 51.6 |
| 2nd quarter | 31.9 | 37.2 | 55.7 |

Prices rose steeply during the winter of 1954/55, but early in 1955 a reaction set in, owing to various factors, and recovery did not take place until accumulated stocks in consuming countries had been worked off during the third quarter. In the second half of 1955, the trends in London and the Far Eastern auction centers were not co-ordinated. Temporary restrictions on shipments to the London auctions, adopted by both India and Ceylon, hampered the free flow of trade, causing warehouse and port congestion in the Far East. Prices in Colombo received but little support by such relief measures as government buying (amounting altogether to 550,000 lb.), export subsidies (in force for only two weeks) and, finally, the reduction of the export duty. India established a sliding scale of export duty, but Calcutta prices continued to be depressed by the large carry-over of generally low-quality tea which filled the warehouses. At the same time, auction prices advanced in London, where stocks had run low and arrivals were below normal.

Greater price stability is apparent in 1956. Indian export restrictions were abolished for the last months of the season. Rising overseas demand in the first half of the year, combined with the better quality of the new season's tea, succeeded in

maintaining prices and in narrowing the price differential between London and the Far Eastern auction centers.

Notwithstanding the irregular and sometimes violent price movements of the past year, 1955 turned out to be a less disappointing year for the tea industry than was feared in the early months, when prices began to fall. Although much less favorable than the "boom" year of 1954, company reports show generally good results.

***Outlook***

In spite of frost and drought, which hit the tea growing areas of Ceylon early in 1956, and of prolonged rains in Northern India, production in the main Far Eastern countries in the first four or five months of the year was only a few thousand tons below the 1955 level. With sustained trade activity in the first half of the year and higher prices paid for quality teas, the immediate outlook appears satisfactory. Imports into Europe are likely to rise; the unseasonally low stocks in United Kingdom bonded warehouses may necessitate heavier imports in the next months. The Indian carry-over stocks appear to have been taken up mostly by domestic consumption; supply and demand may be kept in equilibrium provided Indian producers pay close attention to the related factors of quantity and quality of their tea output.

In the more distant future, however, the most urgent problem perhaps will be that of maintaining control of unit production costs. The year 1955 showed a general rise in labor costs throughout the Far East and this trend is certain to continue. Prices of fuel, building materials, and machinery also rose. It is clear that maximum efforts must be directed towards the improvement of yields, better production techniques, and a higher quality of the finished product.

These consideration would indicate the need for increased emphasis on research, both in the fields of agronomy and in the factory, but to rationalize the industry more capital will be required than is available at present. In India, the report of the Plantation Inquiry Commission is being awaited with considerable interest, the more so as it will probably be accompanied by an official statement of policy. In Ceylon, the former government was in favor of maintaining the current estate area, because productivity of estate gardens, which had been broken up into small holdings, suffered a severe decline. Now, a policy statement from the government which came into power in June 1956 is being awaited. It is possible that a policy to provide effective help to small holders will be implemented, while at the same time estates will be encouraged to strengthen their financial and management positions. The experience of Japan demonstrates that the productivity of the small holders can be raised greatly.

Since the expiration of the International Tea Agreement early in 1955, negotiations for renewal have been hampered by fundamental economic disagreements, but movements during the past 15 months in trade volume and prices have not varied greatly so far. Nevertheless, it is possible that in the long run the present trends may be reversed by national programs for expansion of area and output.

## SPECIAL FEATURE - INFORMATION SPÉCIALE - INFORMACIONES ESPECIALES

**Table 1A. - Index numbers** of food and total agricultural production

**Tableau 1A. - Nombres-indices** de la production alimentaire et de la production agricole totale

| Regions | Food production | | | | Total agricultural production | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1948/49-1952/53 | 1953/54 | 1954/55 | 1955/56 | 1948/49-1952/53 | 1953/54 | 1954/55 | 1955/56 |
| | *Prewar = 100* | | | | | | | |
| Western Europe | 107 | 123 | 124 | 125 | 107 | 123 | 124 | 125 |
| North America | 141 | 152 | 150 | 158 | 138 | 148 | 146 | 153 |
| Latin America | 125 | 135 | 141 | 142 | 121 | 131 | 136 | 138 |
| Oceania | 112 | 121 | 121 | 127 | 113 | 123 | 125 | 132 |
| Far East (excluding China) | 106 | 115 | 116 | 119 | 104 | 113 | 115 | 119 |
| Near East | 120 | 144 | 141 | 139 | 121 | 143 | 141 | 140 |
| Africa | 125 | 141 | 143 | 140 | 128 | 145 | 147 | 145 |
| All above regions | 118 | 132 | 132 | 135 | 117 | 130 | 131 | 134 |
| World[1] | 110 | 122 | 123 | 126 | 110 | 121 | 122 | 126 |

**Table 1B. - Index numbers** of per caput food and total agricultural production

**Tableau 1B. - Nombres-indices** de la production alimentaire et de la production agricole totale par habitant

| Regions | Per caput food production | | | | Per caput total agricultural production | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1948/49-1952/53 | 1953/54 | 1954/55 | 1955/56 | 1948/49-1952/53 | 1953/54 | 1954/55 | 1955/56 |
| | *Prewar = 100* | | | | | | | |
| Western Europe | 97 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 97 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| North America | 118 | 120 | 117 | 121 | 115 | 118 | 114 | 117 |
| Latin America | 93 | 93 | 95 | 94 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 91 |
| Oceania | 93 | 93 | 91 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 94 | 97 |
| Far East (excluding China) | 87 | 91 | 91 | 92 | 86 | 89 | 90 | 92 |
| Near East | 99 | 113 | 109 | 106 | 99 | 112 | 109 | 107 |
| Africa | 103 | 110 | 110 | 106 | 104 | 113 | 114 | 110 |
| All above regions | 99 | 105 | 104 | 105 | 98 | 104 | 103 | 104 |
| World[1] | 96 | 103 | 102 | 104 | 96 | 102 | 101 | 104 |

NOTE : These index series are constructed by applying uniform world weights based on prewar price relationships to the production figures. Agricultural production is defined to include the following commodity groups : grain, starchy roots, sugar, pulses, oil crops, nuts, fruit, vegetables, wine, livestock and livestock products, fibers, rubber, beverage crops, and tobacco. Except for Africa, allowances are made for feed and seed.

[1]Including estimates for the U.S.S.R., Eastern Europe and China.

NOTE : Pour établir ces séries, on a pondéré les chiffres de production uniformément par les prix relatifs mondiaux d'avant-guerre. Les groupes de produits suivants sont compris dans la production agricole : céréales, racines féculentes, sucre, légumineuses, cultures oléagineuses, noix, fruits, légumes, vin, élevage et produits de l'élevage, fibres, caoutchouc, cultures pour boissons et tabac. Sauf pour l'Afrique, on a également tenu compte des aliments du bétail et des semences.

[1]Y compris des estimations pour l'U.R.S.S., l'Europe orientale et la Chine.

**Table 2. - Area and production :** New and revised data received during July 1956

**Tableau 2. - Superficie et production :** Données nouvelles ou revisées reçues en juillet 1956

| Commodity and country — Produits et pays | Year — Années | Area — Super-ficie | Produc-tion |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | *1 000 ha.* | *1 000 m.t.* |
| **WHEAT** | | | |
| France | 1956 | [1]2 699 | [1]4 448 |
| Italy | 1956 | [1]4 878 | *8 500 |
| United States | 1955 | 19 123 | 25 492 |
| | 1956 | 20 423 | 25 100 |
| Argentina[3] | 1955 | — | *5 250 |
| India[4] | 1955 | [5]11 136 | [5]8 919 |
| | 1956 | [5]11 827 | [5]8 482 |
| Japan | 1956 | — | 1 425 |
| Egypt | 1956 | 660 | 1 547 |
| Australia[3] | 1956 | 3 804 | 4 355 |
| **RYE** | | | |
| France | 1956 | [1]378 | [1]435 |
| Netherlands | 1956 | [5]171 | — |
| United States | 1955 | 848 | 754 |
| | 1956 | 698 | 558 |
| Argentina[3] | 1955 | — | *654 |
| **RICE** | | | |
| United States | 1949 | 752 | — |
| | 1950 | 662 | — |
| | 1951 | 818 | — |
| | 1952 | 808 | — |
| | 1953 | 874 | — |
| | 1954 | 1 032 | — |
| | 1955 | 743 | 2 428 |
| | 1956 | 648 | [7]2 101 |
| Philippines[8] | 1955 | [9]2 709 | 3 237 |
| Pakistan[8] | 1955 | [9]9 261 | [11]11 896 |
| **WINE** | | | |
| Portugal[4] | 1956 | — | 970 |
| **RAISINS** | | | |
| Australia[3] | 1954 | — | 84.3 |
| | 1955 | — | 71.1 |
| **CITRUS FRUIT** | | | |
| Greece | | | |
| Lemons | 1955 | — | 46 |
| Mexico | | | |
| Oranges | 1954 | — | 598 |
| Lemons | 1954 | — | 81 |
| **CHICK-PEAS** | | | |
| Pakistan[4] | 1956 | [1]1 252 | *706 |
| **OLIVES** | | | |
| Italy | 1955 | — | [10]1 152 |
| **OLIVE OIL** | | | |
| Italy | 1955 | — | 181 |
| Tunisia | 1955 | — | 23 |
| **SOYBEANS** | | | |
| United States | 1955 | 7 555 | 10 100 |
| | 1956 | [11]8 479 | — |
| **GROUNDNUTS** | | | |
| United States | 1955 | 684 | 710 |
| | 1956 | [12]756 | — |
| Argentina[3] | 1955 | — | 198 |
| **COTTONSEED** | | | |
| India[3] | 1955 | [8]8 187 | [6]1 421 |
| Pakistan[3] | 1955 | [13]1 431 | [12]594 |
| **LINSEED** | | | |
| United States | 1955 | 2 016 | 1 048 |
| | 1956 | 2 301 | 1 070 |
| Argentina[3] | 1955 | *675 | 238 |
| **RAPESEED** | | | |
| France | 1955 | 72 | 99 |
| | 1956 | 51 | 70 |
| **SUNFLOWER SEED** | | | |
| Argentina[3] | 1955 | [6]1 397 | 732 |
| **COFFEE** | | | |
| Costa Rica | 1955 | — | *25.3 |
| | 1956 | — | *36.8 |
| Colombia | 1954 | — | *384.3 |
| | 1955 | — | *432.0 |
| | 1956 | — | *444.0 |
| Angola | 1952 | — | *57.4 |
| | 1953 | — | *76.1 |
| | 1954 | — | *57.7 |
| | 1955 | — | *70.7 |
| | 1956 | — | *70.7 |
| Ethiopia and Eritrea, Fed. of: | | | |
| Ethiopia | 1952 | — | *43.1 |
| | 1953 | — | *39.2 |
| | 1954 | — | *45.7 |
| | 1955 | — | *54.0 |
| | 1956 | — | *49.2 |
| **TOBACCO** | | | |
| Turkey[4] | 1953 | — | 117.0 |
| | 1954 | — | 102.0 |
| **COTTON (Lint)** | | | |
| United States | 1956 | [14]6 864 | — |
| Argentina[3] | 1955 | 549 | 121 |
| Pakistan[3] | 1955 | [13]1 431 | [12]297 |
| **MEAT** | | | |
| Denmark[15] | | | |
| Beef and veal | 1955 | — | 212 |
| Pork | 1955 | — | 512 |
| Netherlands[15] | | | |
| Beef and veal | 1955 | — | 202 |
| Pork | 1955 | — | 260 |
| Mutton and lamb | 1955 | — | 6 |
| *Total* | 1955 | — | 468 |
| Canada[15] | | | |
| Beef and veal | 1953 | — | 518 |
| Pork | 1953 | — | 403 |
| Mutton and lamb | 1953 | — | 14 |
| *Total* | 1953 | — | 935 |
| Beef and veal | 1954 | — | 588 |
| Pork | 1954 | — | 418 |
| Mutton and lamb | 1954 | — | 14 |
| *Total* | 1954 | — | *1 020* |
| **MILK (Cow)** | | | |
| Denmark | 1955 | — | 5 124 |
| Netherlands | 1955 | — | 5 705 |
| **BUTTER** | | | |
| Denmark | 1955 | — | 164 |
| Canada | 1955 | — | 153 |
| **CHEESE (Whole milk** | | | |
| Denmark | 1955 | — | 87 |
| Sweden | 1955 | — | 54 |
| Canada | 1955 | — | 39 |
| **WOOL (Greasy basis)** | | | |
| Australia[3] | 1955 | — | 641 |
| | 1956 | — | *671 |

NOTE : Some 1955 and all 1956 data represent preliminary estimates or forecasts and are subject to revision. Area figures refer to harvested area unless otherwise specified. A dash (—) denotes no revision or entry not applicable.

[1]Indicated on 1 June 1956. — [2]Area sown. — [3]Crop year beginning in year stated. — [4]Crop year ending in year stated. — [5]Partially revised. — [6]Final. — [7]Indicated on 1 July 1956. — [8]Planned area. — [9]Second estimate. — [10]Of which 1,130 thousand metric tons for oil. — [11]For beans. — [12]Grown alone for all purposes. — [13]Fourth estimate. — [14]Area in cultivation on 1 July. — [15]Excluding production from imported live animals, but including the meat equivalent of exported live animals. — [16]Including production from imported live animals, but excluding meat equivalent of exported live animals.

NOTE : Quelques données relatives à 1955 et toutes les données relatives à 1956 représentent des estimations préliminaires ou des prévisions et sont donc sujettes à revisions. Sauf indication contraire, les chiffres des superficies s'entendent généralement des superficies récoltées. Un tiret (—) indique qu'il n'y a pas de chiffre revisé ou que le renseignement n'a pas lieu de figurer.

[1]Estimé le 1er juin 1956 — [2]Superficie ensemencée. — [3]Campagne agricole commençant l'année indiquée. — [4]Campagne agricole finissant l'année indiquée. — [5]Chiffre partiellement revisé. — [6]Chiffre final. — [7]Estimé le 1er juillet 1956. — [8]Superficie projetée. — [9]Deuxième estimation. — [10]Dont 1 130 mille tonnes pour l'extraction d'huile. — [11]Pour les fèves. — [12]Arachides cultivées seules, pour toutes utilisations. — [13]Quatrième estimation. — [14]Superficie sous culture au 1er juillet. — [15]Non compris la production de viande provenant d'animaux importés sur pied, mais y compris l'équivalent en viande des animaux exportés sur pied. — [16]Y compris la production de viande provenant d'animaux importés sur pied, mais non compris l'équivalent en viande des animaux exportés sur pied.

**Table 3. - Barley : Area and production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955, and 1956[1]**

**Tableau 3. - Orge : Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955 et 1956[1]**

| Country — Pays | Area - Superficie | | | | Production | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1948-52 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1948-52 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 |
| | 1 000 hectares | | | | 1 000 metric tons | | | |
| **EUROPE** | | | | | | | | |
| Austria | 128 | 150 | 156 | ... | 210 | 312 | 346 | ... |
| Belgium | 82 | 76 | 82 | ... | 244 | 247 | 280 | ... |
| Czechoslovakia | [2]*593 | ... | ... | ... | [2]*1 060 | ... | ... | ... |
| Denmark | 495 | 609 | 611 | 644 | 1 709 | 2 045 | 2 197 | 2 273 |
| Finland | 129 | 164 | 177 | ... | 201 | 262 | 262 | ... |
| France | 954 | 1 231 | 1 317 | 2 230 | 1 534 | 2 525 | 2 671 | 4 282 |
| Germany, Western | 584 | 733 | 779 | 800 | 1 397 | 1 920 | 2 079 | ... |
| Greece | 208 | 211 | 208 | 205 | 211 | 233 | 224 | 253 |
| Hungary | [4]458 | ... | ... | ... | [2]*674 | ... | ... | ... |
| Ireland, Rep. of | 64 | 66 | 86 | ... | 163 | 179 | 250 | ... |
| Italy | 251 | 248 | 244 | ... | 258 | 278 | 292 | ... |
| Netherlands | 60 | 63 | 70 | 74 | 202 | 207 | 264 | ... |
| Norway | 48 | 93 | 101 | ... | 109 | 224 | 209 | ... |
| Poland | [2]850 | 839 | 782 | ... | [2]1 038 | 1 086 | 1 172 | ... |
| Portugal | 145 | 157 | 157 | 158 | 96 | 104 | 69 | ... |
| Spain | 1 557 | 1 604 | 1 548 | ... | 1 909 | 2 205 | 1 729 | ... |
| Sweden | 107 | 166 | 213 | 220 | 232 | 360 | 408 | 517 |
| Switzerland | 22 | 21 | 23 | 38 | 55 | 62 | 55 | 85 |
| United Kingdom | 818 | 835 | 929 | ... | 2 060 | 2 280 | 2 983 | ... |
| Yugoslavia | 321 | 331 | 338 | ... | 323 | 253 | 391 | ... |
| *Total* | *9 070* | *10 040* | *10 370* | ... | *15 340* | *18 070* | *19 420* | ... |
| **N. and CENT. AMERICA** | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 2 870 | 3 179 | 4 019 | 3 839 | 4 282 | 3 821 | 5 491 | ... |
| Mexico | 222 | 231 | *240 | ... | 160 | 167 | *150 | ... |
| United States | 4 096 | 5 335 | 5 889 | 5 207 | 5 819 | 8 067 | 8 715 | 7 570 |
| *Total* | *7 190* | *8 740* | *10 150* | *9 050* | *10 260* | *12 060* | *14 360* | ... |
| **SOUTH AMERICA** | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina | 540 | 786 | 834 | [5]1 246 | 656 | 1 112 | 951 | ... |
| Bolivia | [4]56 | 62 | ... | ... | [4]40 | 44 | ... | ... |
| Brazil | 15 | 33 | 32 | ... | 15 | 29 | 29 | ... |
| Chile | 51 | 61 | 61 | ... | 76 | 89 | 100 | ... |
| Colombia | 42 | 40 | ... | ... | 50 | 48 | ... | ... |
| Ecuador | 89 | 107 | ... | ... | 57 | 93 | ... | ... |
| Peru | 181 | 194 | *200 | ... | 208 | 226 | *237 | ... |
| Uruguay | 27 | 49 | 46 | 60 | 23 | 41 | 41 | 60 |
| *Total* | *1 000* | *1 330* | *1 370* | ... | *1 120* | *1 680* | *1 520* | ... |
| **ASIA** | | | | | | | | |
| China (22 provinces) | *6 250 | ... | ... | ... | *6 950 | ... | ... | ... |
| India | 3 128 | 3 528 | 3 362 | 3 296 | 2 384 | 2 952 | 2 916 | 2 765 |
| Iran | *757 | *800 | ... | ... | *767 | *820 | *880 | ... |
| Iraq | 934 | 1 122 | 1 194 | 1 165 | 722 | 1 239 | 768 | 1 061 |
| Japan | 982 | 1 012 | 992 | ... | 2 020 | 2 583 | 2 408 | 2 399 |
| Korea, South | 624 | 731 | ... | ... | 594 | 632 | ... | ... |
| Pakistan | 223 | 248 | 230 | 231 | 150 | 158 | 143 | ... |
| Syria | 369 | 543 | *400 | ... | 321 | 635 | *150 | *549 |
| Turkey | 1 972 | 2 500 | 2 640 | ... | 2 270 | 2 400 | 2 985 | ... |
| *Total* | *16 070* | *17 900* | *17 600* | ... | *16 780* | *19 400* | *18 700* | ... |
| **AFRICA** | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | 1 166 | 1 404 | 1 337 | ... | 808 | 935 | 707 | *900 |
| Egypt | 64 | 51 | 57 | ... | 123 | 116 | 127 | ... |
| Ethiopia and Eritrea, Fed. of Ethiopia | ... | ... | ... | ... | *600 | *600 | *600 | ... |
| Morocco (former French prot.) | 1 856 | 1 996 | *1 900 | ... | 1 362 | 1 737 | *1 248 | *1 650 |
| Tunisia | 589 | 882 | 283 | *711 | 218 | 170 | 81 | *180 |
| Union of South Africa[6] | [2]45 | ... | ... | ... | 39 | *60 | ... | ... |
| *Total* | *5 050* | *5 870* | *5 080* | ... | *3 370* | *3 950* | *3 140* | ... |
| **OCEANIA** | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 455 | 684 | 769 | ... | 532 | 667 | 930 | ... |
| New Zealand | 21 | 17 | 18 | ... | 49 | 45 | 43 | ... |
| *Total* | *480* | *700* | *790* | ... | *580* | *710* | *970* | ... |
| **WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)** | **38 900** | **44 600** | **45 400** | ... | **47 400** | **55 900** | **58 100** | ... |

[1]1956, preliminary figures. — [2]Average of 3 years. — [3]Average of 4 years. — [4]Average of 2 years. — [5]Area sown. — [6]On farms and estates.

[1]1956, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]Moyenne de 2 années. — [3]Moyenne de 4 années. — [4]Moyenne de 2 années. — [5]Superficie ensemencée. — [6]Dans les fermes et grands domaines.

**Table 4. - Oats : Area and production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955, and 1956[1]**

**Tableau 4. - Avoine: Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955 et 1956[1]**

| Country — Pays | Area - Superficie | | | | Production | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1948-52 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1948-52 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 |
| | 1 000 hectares | | | | 1 000 metric tons | | | |
| **EUROPE** | | | | | | | | |
| Austria | 203 | 191 | 189 | ... | 275 | 334 | 364 | ... |
| Belgium | 173 | 152 | 149 | ... | 483 | 452 | 481 | ... |
| Bulgaria | ... | ... | ... | ... | [2]98 | ... | ... | ... |
| Czechoslovakia | [2]620 | ... | ... | ... | [2]966 | ... | ... | ... |
| Denmark | 291 | 247 | 266 | 255 | 922 | 799 | 863 | 844 |
| Finland | 435 | 487 | 467 | ... | 718 | 776 | 644 | ... |
| France | 2 355 | 2 154 | 2 077 | 2 321 | 3 393 | 3 574 | 3 640 | 3 761 |
| Germany, Western | 1 121 | 943 | 969 | ... | 2 500 | 2 473 | 2 478 | ... |
| Greece | 146 | 138 | 146 | 148 | 119 | 150 | 156 | 154 |
| Hungary | [4][6]206 | ... | ... | ... | [4][6]265 | ... | ... | ... |
| Ireland, Rep. of | 276 | 216 | 221 | ... | 617 | 483 | 576 | ... |
| Italy | 469 | 452 | 436 | ... | 495 | 546 | 528 | ... |
| Luxembourg | 21 | 19 | 20 | ... | 36 | 34 | 43 | ... |
| Netherlands | 142 | 142 | 171 | 153 | 419 | 465 | 582 | ... |
| Norway | 77 | 70 | 68 | ... | 170 | 161 | 114 | ... |
| Poland | [1] 1 750 | 1 634 | 1 532 | ... | [2] 2 287 | 2 073 | 2 143 | ... |
| Portugal | 294 | 290 | 296 | 306 | 124 | 125 | 71 | ... |
| Spain | 623 | 608 | 609 | ... | 519 | 526 | 503 | ... |
| Sweden | 497 | 474 | 510 | 500 | 809 | 861 | 597 | 888 |
| Switzerland | 27 | 22 | 23 | 34 | 68 | 66 | 54 | 75 |
| United Kingdom | 1 249 | 1 047 | 1 044 | ... | 2 852 | 2 479 | 2 752 | ... |
| Yugoslavia | 354 | 341 | 321 | ... | 286 | 233 | 278 | ... |
| *Total* | *12 580* | *11 800* | *11 800* | ... | *20 070* | *19 520* | *19 940* | ... |
| **N. and CENT. AMERICA** | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 4 623 | 4 112 | 4 524 | 4 796 | 6 328 | 4 731 | 6 228 | ... |
| Mexico | 71 | 87 | [5]75 | ... | 47 | 61 | [5]50 | ... |
| United States | 15 718 | 17 114 | 15 838 | 14 337 | 19 441 | 21 730 | 21 762 | 16 604 |
| *Total* | *20 410* | *21 310* | *20 440* | *19 200* | *25 820* | *26 520* | *28 040* | ... |
| **SOUTH AMERICA** | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina | 634 | 695 | 653 | [1] 1 450 | 743 | 890 | 723 | ... |
| Brazil | 15 | 17 | 19 | ... | 9 | 12 | 14 | ... |
| Chile | 91 | 95 | 98 | ... | 82 | 108 | 107 | ... |
| Uruguay | 70 | 44 | 49 | ... | 44 | 33 | 36 | ... |
| *Total* | *820* | *860* | *820* | ... | *880* | *1 060* | *890* | ... |
| **ASIA** | | | | | | | | |
| China : 22 provinces | [6]950 | ... | ... | ... | [6]770 | ... | ... | ... |
| Manchuria | ... | ... | ... | ... | [4][6]200 | ... | ... | ... |
| Japan | 82 | 88 | 92 | ... | 120 | 163 | 166 | ... |
| Korea | ... | ... | ... | ... | [6]46 | ... | ... | ... |
| Korea, South | 7 | — | ... | ... | (4) | — | ... | ... |
| Syria | 8 | 6 | ... | ... | 6 | 5 | ... | ... |
| Turkey | 307 | 348 | 369 | ... | 326 | 325 | 356 | ... |
| *Total* | *1 700* | *1 700* | *1.800* | ... | *1 470* | *1 500* | *1.600* | ... |
| **AFRICA** | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | 174 | 146 | 139 | ... | 136 | 111 | 86 | ... |
| Morocco (former French prot.) | 55 | 47 | ... | ... | 51 | 44 | ... | ... |
| Tunisia | 28 | 19 | 25 | ... | 15 | 6 | 4 | ... |
| Union of South Africa[7] | [2]150 | ... | ... | ... | 80 | ... | ... | ... |
| *Total* | *430* | *400* | ... | ... | *300* | *270* | ... | ... |
| **OCEANIA** | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 842 | 1 042 | 1 376 | ... | 560 | 596 | 974 | ... |
| New Zealand | 21 | 13 | 15 | ... | 47 | 29 | 31 | ... |
| *Total* | *860* | *1 060* | *1 390* | ... | *610* | *630* | *1 010* | ... |
| **WORLD TOTAL** (excl. U.S.S.R.) | **36 800** | **37 100** | **36 700** | ... | **49 200** | **49 500** | **51 700** | ... |

[1]1956, preliminary figures. — [2]Average of 2 years. — [3]Average of 4 years. — [4]Average of 3 years. — [5]Area sown. — [6]1948. — [7]On farms and estates.

[1]1956, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]Moyenne de 2 années. — [3]Moyenne de 4 années. — [4]Moyenne de 3 années. — [5]Superficie eusemencée. — [6]1948. — [7]Dans les fermes et grands domaines.

**Table 5. - Maize : Area and production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954, and 1955[1]**

**Tableau 5. - Maïs : Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954 et 1955[1]**

| Country — Pays | Area - Superficie | | | | Production | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1948-52 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1948-52 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 |
| | 1 000 hectares | | | | 1 000 metric tons | | | |
| **EUROPE** | | | | | | | | |
| Austria | 58 | 58 | 58 | 56 | 120 | 151 | 149 | 152 |
| Czechoslovakia : Grown alone | [2]114 | ... | ... | ... | [2]*239 | ... | *395 | 396 |
| With other crops | [2]31 | ... | ... | ... | [2]55 | ... | | |
| France | 324 | 375 | 411 | 445 | 447 | 803 | 955 | 999 |
| Greece | 243 | 269 | 252 | 231 | 225 | 309 | 254 | 288 |
| Hungary | [3]1 329 | ... | ... | ... | [3]2 862 | ... | ... | ... |
| Italy | 1 253 | 1 272 | 1 277 | 1 227 | 2 306 | 3 213 | 2 963 | 3 194 |
| Portugal | 491 | 475 | 469 | 473 | 393 | 350 | 411 | 364 |
| Spain | 356 | 365 | 369 | 346 | 520 | 707 | 751 | 610 |
| Yugoslavia[4] | 2 293 | 2 407 | 2 460 | 2 460 | 3 078 | 3 840 | 3 004 | 3 900 |
| *Total* | *11 000* | *11 500* | *11 700* | *11 600* | *14 600* | *16 600* | *14 600* | *16 000* |
| **N. and CENT. AMERICA** | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 120 | 146 | 169 | 205 | 384 | 530 | 567 | 800 |
| Cuba | [5]275 | *167 | *176 | *174 | 223 | 251 | *143 | *137 |
| Dominican Republic | [5]67 | 65 | ... | ... | 84 | 82 | 92 | ... |
| El Salvador | [5]193 | 185 | 177 | ... | [5]213 | 181 | 175 | ... |
| Guatemala | [5]411 | 483 | 520 | 647 | [5]444 | 413 | 368 | 464 |
| Honduras | [5]170 | 304 | 281 | ... | [5]174 | 191 | 176 | ... |
| Mexico | 4 101 | 4 857 | 5 253 | *4 000 | 3 090 | 3 722 | 4 507 | *2 893 |
| Nicaragua | 102 | 136 | *112 | ... | [5]105 | 139 | *82 | ... |
| United States[7] | 33 496 | 32 560 | 32 450 | 32 334 | 81 690 | 81 092 | 76 463 | 82 338 |
| *Total* | *39 400* | *39 100* | *39 400* | *38 300* | *86 700* | *86 800* | *82 800* | *87 400* |
| **SOUTH AMERICA** | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina | 1 696 | 2 414 | 1 863 | 2 261 | 2 509 | 4 450 | 2 546 | 3 860 |
| Brazil | 4 786 | 5 528 | 5 553 | ... | 5 916 | 6 789 | 6 906 | ... |
| Chile | 50 | 52 | 53 | 55 | 68 | 97 | 102 | 107 |
| Colombia | 687 | ... | 833 | ... | 735 | 800 | 943 | ... |
| Peru | 257 | 226 | *230 | *235 | 418 | 319 | *300 | *257 |
| Uruguay | 233 | 263 | 276 | 273 | 156 | 212 | 184 | 197 |
| Venezuela | 310 | 277 | 259 | ... | 355 | 335 | 330 | ... |
| *Total* | *8 300* | *9 900* | *9 400* | ... | *10 500* | *13 350* | *11 700* | ... |
| **ASIA** | | | | | | | | |
| China : 22 provinces | [8]4 945 | ... | ... | ... | [8]6 695 | ... | ... | ... |
| Manchuria | [8][9]3 175 | ... | ... | ... | [8][9]4 120 | ... | ... | ... |
| India | 3 349 | 3 869 | 3 768 | 3 605 | 2 165 | 3 039 | 2 986 | 2 559 |
| Indonesia | | | | | | | | |
| Java and Madura | [5]1 625 | 1 499 | 2 000 | 1 576 | [5]1 099 | 1 303 | 2 154 | 1 448 |
| Other islands | [5]395 | 470 | 518 | 460 | [5]437 | 512 | 567 | 434 |
| Japan[8] | 40 | 47 | 46 | 50 | 57 | 66 | 56 | 100 |
| Pakistan | 393 | 432 | 432 | 418 | 384 | 444 | 447 | *456 |
| Philippines | 969 | 1 120 | 1 394 | 1 467 | 696 | 781 | 770 | 881 |
| Turkey | 599 | 621 | 720 | 706 | 747 | 760 | 914 | 855 |
| *Total* | *16 500* | *16 900* | *17 700* | ... | *17 200* | *18 400* | *19 400* | *18 400* |
| **AFRICA** | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | 660 | 847 | 800 | 771 | 1 378 | 1 853 | 1 753 | 1 713 |
| French West Africa | 577 | 693 | ... | ... | 342 | 354 | ... | ... |
| Kenya[8] | 55 | 67 | 70 | ... | 93 | 100 | *130 | ... |
| Madagascar | 84 | 83 | 69 | ... | 70 | 73 | 56 | ... |
| Morocco (former French prot.) | 512 | 508 | *497 | *480 | 296 | 296 | *256 | *222 |
| Tanganyika | *233 | ... | ... | ... | [5]175 | ... | ... | 131 |
| Union of South Africa | 2 811 | [8],[10]3 557 | [8],[10]3 440 | ... | 2 453 | 3 554 | 3 299 | 2 920 |
| *Total* | *8 900* | *10 300* | *10 100* | ... | *8 200* | *10 100* | *9 800* | ... |
| **OCEANIA** | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 72 | 72 | 69 | 72 | 126 | 129 | 131 | 124 |
| *Total* | *75* | *80* | *70* | *75* | *140* | *140* | *140* | *130* |
| **WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)** | **84 200** | **87 800** | **88 400** | ... | **137 300** | **145 400** | **138 400** | **144 500** |

[1]1955, preliminary. — [2]Average of 2 years. — [3]1948. — [4]Area refers to principal crop, production includes mixture. — [5]Average of 4 years. — [6]Average of 3 years. — [7]Includes estimates of grain equivalent of maize used for silage or fodder and maize-hogged off or grazed. — [8]Excluding maize harvested green. — [9]On farms and estates. — [10]Area sown.

[1]1955, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]Moyenne de 2 années. — [3]1948. — [4]La superficie s'entend de la récolte principale, la production comprend les mélanges de grains. — [5]Moyenne de 4 années. — [6]Moyenne de 3 années. — [7]Y compris des estimations en équivalent de grain pour le maïs ensilé, le maïs fourrager et le maïs brouté sur pied. — [8]Non compris le maïs récolté vert. — [9]Dans les fermes et grands domaines. — [10]Superficie ensemencée.

**Table 6. - Millet and sorghum :** Area and production, 1948-52. 1953, 1954, and 1955

**Tableau 6. - Millet et sorgho :** Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954 et 1955

| Country — Pays | | Area - Superficie | | | | Production | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1948-52 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1948-52 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 |
| | | 1 000 hectares | | | | 1 000 metric tons | | | |
| **EUROPE** | | | | | | | | | |
| Poland | M | [1]60 | ... | ... | ... | [1]61 | ... | ... | ... |
| Romania | M | [2]26 | ... | ... | ... | [2]18 | ... | ... | ... |
| *Total* | | *170* | *150* | *150* | ... | *160* | *160* | *150* | ... |
| *of which millet* | | *140* | *110* | *120* | ... | *120* | *110* | *110* | ... |
| **N. and CENT. AMERICA** | | | | | | | | | |
| El Salvador | S | [1]96 | 102 | 107 | ... | [1]117 | 108 | 119 | ... |
| Honduras | S | [1]58 | 66 | 67 | ... | [1]49 | 49 | 50 | ... |
| Nicaragua | S | 33 | 44 | 48 | ... | 36 | 61 | 48 | ... |
| United States | S | 3 059 | 2 489 | 4 540 | 5 098 | 3 842 | 2 778 | 5 489 | 5 909 |
| *Total* | | *3 270* | *2 740* | *4 800* | ... | *4 080* | *3 030* | *5 730* | ... |
| **SOUTH AMERICA** | | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina | M | 186 | 126 | 141 | ... | 151 | 104 | 124 | ... |
| **ASIA** | | | | | | | | | |
| Aden Protectorate | S | [3]30 | 34 | 49 | ... | [3][9]15 | 24 | 50 | ... |
| Ceylon | M | 39 | 42 | 42 | ... | 17 | 22 | 23 | ... |
| China : 22 provinces | M | [3][6]6 545 | ... | ... | ... | [6]7 857 | ... | ... | ... |
| | S | [3][6]4 366 | ... | ... | ... | [6]5 810 | ... | ... | ... |
| Manchuria | M | [4]3 336 | ... | ... | ... | [10]3 413 | ... | ... | ... |
| | S | [4][6]3 695 | ... | ... | ... | [10]4 536 | ... | ... | ... |
| India | M | 16 606 | 20 210 | 17 171 | [5]18 512 | 6 066 | 8 900 | 7 611 | [5]7 466 |
| | S | 15 894 | 17 758 | 17 582 | 17 288 | 5 981 | 8 082 | 9 239 | 7 051 |
| Iraq | M | 10 | 22 | 19 | ... | 12 | 28 | 20 | ... |
| Japan | M | 112 | 99 | 91 | ... | 127 | 119 | 85 | ... |
| Korea, South | M | [2]160 | 128 | 150 | ... | [2]82 | 88 | 84 | ... |
| | S | [2]16 | 10 | 12 | ... | [2]10 | 6 | 8 | ... |
| Pakistan | M | 918 | 1 046 | 890 | ... | 342 | 462 | 352 | ... |
| | S | 503 | 609 | 453 | 474 | 239 | 284 | 220 | 218 |
| Turkey | M | 74 | 83 | 79 | 79 | 78 | 103 | 88 | 92 |
| *Total* | | *52 800* | *59 300* | *57 700* | ... | *35 100* | *40 500* | *40 200* | ... |
| *of which millet* | | *28.700* | *32 350* | *31 100* | ... | *18.450* | *21 340* | *19 900* | ... |
| **AFRICA** | | | | | | | | | |
| Basutoland | S | [1]48 | ... | ... | ... | 23 | ... | ... | ... |
| Bechuanaland | S | 81 | 162 | 142 | ... | 15 | 18 | 21 | ... |
| Belgian Congo | T | 91 | ... | ... | ... | [2]56 | ... | ... | ... |
| Egypt | S | 191 | 204 | 192 | ... | 518 | 582 | 549 | ... |
| Ethiopia and Eritrea, fed. of | | | | | | | | | |
| Eritrea | M | 49 | 81 | 89 | ... | 18 | 67 | 60 | ... |
| Ethiopia[6] | T | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 660 | 1 775 | 1 660 | ... |
| French Cameroons | T | 654 | 625 | 572 | ... | 371 | 327 | 362 | ... |
| French Equatorial Africa[7,8] | T | [3]965 | 1 366 | 1 500 | ... | [3]634 | 896 | ... | ... |
| French Togoland | T | 174 | 206 | 211 | ... | 96 | 118 | 119 | ... |
| French West Africa[9] | T | 5 263 | 5 047 | ... | ... | 2 338 | 2 090 | ... | ... |
| Gambia | T | [10]52 | ... | ... | ... | [10]24 | ... | ... | ... |
| Gold Coast | M | [1]75 | 175 | 175 | ... | [1]99 | 99 | 99 | ... |
| Madagascar | T | [1]84 | ... | ... | ... | [2]69 | ... | ... | ... |
| Morocco : | | | | | | | | | |
| Former French Prot. | M | 28 | 26 | 23 | ... | [1]15 | 8 | 5 | ... |
| | S | 117 | 93 | 70 | ... | 36 | 34 | 25 | ... |
| Former Spanish Prot. | T | [2]50 | 51 | 54 | ... | 45 | 15 | ... | ... |
| Nigeria | T | [1,4]108 | ... | ... | ... | [12]688 | ... | ... | ... |
| Rhodesia Nyasaland, Fed. of | | | | | | | | | |
| Southern Rhodesia | M | [9][11]297 | ... | ... | ... | [11]100 | 147 | ... | ... |
| | S | [9][11]139 | ... | ... | ... | 51 | ... | ... | ... |
| Northern Rhodesia | M | ... | ... | ... | ... | [13]60 | ... | ... | ... |
| | S | [13]162 | ... | ... | ... | [13]122 | ... | ... | ... |
| Nyasaland | S | [13]78 | ... | ... | ... | [13]38 | ... | ... | ... |
| Ruanda-Urundi | M | 49 | 46 | 50 | ... | 27 | 28 | 32 | ... |
| | S | 129 | 140 | 151 | ... | 144 | 152 | 202 | ... |
| Somalia | T | [1]56 | 300 | 150 | ... | [1]26 | 100 | 45 | ... |
| Sudan | M | [1]354 | 685 | ... | ... | [2]130 | 326 | ... | ... |
| | S | 820 | 871 | ... | ... | 640 | 1 141 | ... | ... |
| Tanganyika | T | [2]1 144 | [13]1 258 | ... | ... | 698 | [13]879 | ... | ... |
| Uganda | T | 646 | 496 | ... | ... | [10]750 | ... | ... | ... |
| Union of South Africa[4] | S | [1]151 | ... | ... | ... | 194 | 204 | 144 | ... |
| *Total* | | *20 000* | *21 200* | *21 100* | ... | *11 900* | *13 000* | *12 600* | ... |
| *Millet* | | *1 200* | *1 650* | *1 570* | ... | *520* | *830* | *780* | ... |
| *Sorghum* | | *2 200* | *2 700* | *2 610* | ... | *1 950* | *2 850* | *2 690* | ... |
| *Unspecified* | | *16 600* | *16 850* | *16 920* | ... | *9 430* | *9 340* | *9 130* | ... |
| **OCEANIA** | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | S | 60 | 76 | 71 | 65 | 80 | 114 | 98 | 87 |
| **WORLD TOTAL** (excl. U.S.S.R) | | **76 600** | **83 700** | **84 100** | ... | **48 900** | **57 000** | **59 000** | ... |
| Millet | | **30 200** | **34 300** | **33 000** | ... | **19 300** | **22 400** | **20 900** | ... |
| Sorghum | | **29 800** | **32 600** | **34 200** | ... | **20 200** | **25 300** | **29 000** | ... |
| Unspecified | | **16 600** | **16 850** | **16 900** | ... | **9 400** | **9 300** | **9 100** | ... |

M = Millet
S = Sorghum
T = Millet and sorghum

[1]Average of 3 years. — [2]1948. — [3]Average of 4 years. — [4]Average of 2 years. — [5]Final estimate. — [6]Estimate, including 1,500 thousand metric tons of « teff » (*Eragrostis abyssinica*). — [7]Excludes small millets. — [8]Includes mixed grain. — [9]Includes fonio. — [10]1950. — [11]In villages. — [12]1949. — [13]Includes maize. — [14]Area refers to farms and estates ; production is total.

M = Millet
S = Sorgho
T = Millet et sorgho

[1]Moyenne de 3 années. — [2]1948. — [3]Moyenne de 4 années. — [4]Moyenne de 2 années. — [5]Estimation définitive. — [6]Estimation comprenant 1 500 mille tonnes métriques de « teff » (*Eragrostis abyssinica*). — [7]Non compris le petit millet. — [8]Y compris les mélanges de grains. — [9]Y compris le « fonio ». — [10]1950. — [11]Dans les villages. — [12]1949. — [13]Y compris le maïs. — [14]Pour la superficie, culture dans les fermes et grands domaines seulement; pour la production, toutes cultures.

**Table 7. - Sugar :** Production, centrifugal sugar (raw value) and non-centrifugal cane sugar, 1948-52, 1953, 1954, and 1955[1]

**Tableau 7. - Sucre :** Production de sucre centrifugé (équivalent de sucre brut) et sucre de canne non centrifugé, 1948-52, 1953, 1954 et 1955[1]

| Country — Pays | Year beginning September 1948-52 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 000 metric tons | | | |
| **EUROPE (Beet)** | | | | |
| Albania | *3 | *8 | *9 | *13 |
| Austria | 105 | 179 | 210 | 216 |
| Belgium | 329 | 408 | 347 | 379 |
| Bulgaria | *61 | *70 | *55 | *72 |
| Czechoslovakia | *698 | *825 | *700 | *800 |
| Denmark[2] | *320 | *391 | *235 | 274 |
| Finland | 21 | 36 | 37 | 22 |
| France | 1 106 | 1 637 | 1 687 | 1 631 |
| Germany | *1 512 | [3]*2 214 | *1 863 | *1 916 |
| Eastern | (*673) | (*806) | (*550) | (*650) |
| Western | (839) | [3] (1 408) | (1 313) | (1 266) |
| Hungary | *253 | *410 | *330 | *370 |
| Ireland, Rep. of | 95 | 130 | 101 | 98 |
| Italy[4] | 611 | 779 | 884 | *1 111 |
| Netherlands | 364 | 440 | 415 | 416 |
| Poland | 882 | 1 214 | 1 151 | 1 089 |
| Portugal | | | | |
| Azores and Maderia[5,6] | 8 | 8 | 10 | *10 |
| Romania | *118 | *180 | *165 | *208 |
| Spain[6] | 323 | 345 | 298 | *333 |
| Beet | (296) | (319) | (264) | (*300) |
| Cane | (27) | (26) | (34) | (*33) |
| Sweden | 281 | 335 | 288 | 236 |
| Switzerland | 28 | 33 | 34 | 34 |
| United Kingdom | 626 | 786 | 634 | 672 |
| Yugoslavia | 134 | 191 | 146 | 130 |
| *Total* | | | | |
| *Beet* | *7 850* | *10 615* | *9 560* | *9 990* |
| *Cane* | *30* | *35* | *40* | *40* |
| **U.S.S.R. (Beet)** | [7]*3 156 | *3 815 | *2 860 | *3 700 |
| **N. and CENT. AMERICA (Beet and cane)** | | | | |
| British West Indies[8] | | | | |
| Barbados[8] | 168 | 182 | 174 | 154 |
| Jamaica | 279 | 369 | 403 | 368 |
| Leeward Islands | 72 | 63 | 70 | 83 |
| Trinidad & Tobago | 150 | 176 | 196 | 167 |
| Windward Islands | 15 | 15 | 17 | 17 |
| Canada (Beet) | 125 | 123 | 118 | 131 |
| Costa Rica | *26 | *32 | *34 | *25 |
| Cuba | 5 786 | 4 890 | 4 530 | *4 740 |
| Dominican Republic | *542 | *634 | *611 | *662 |
| El Salvador | *26 | *33 | *33 | *33 |
| Guadeloupe | 73 | *103 | *112 | *115 |
| Guatemala | 34 | *46 | *50 | *56 |
| Panela | *31 | *46 | *50 | *54 |
| Haiti[9] | 53 | 46 | 56 | 67 |
| Martinique | 40 | 70 | 82 | *80 |
| Mexico | 715 | *871 | *944 | *917 |
| Piloncillo | *146 | *150 | *120 | *120 |
| Nicaragua | *27 | *35 | *38 | *41 |
| Panama | 16 | 20 | *16 | *15 |
| Puerto Rico | 1 157 | 1 092 | 1 058 | 1 070 |
| United States | 1 922 | 2 219 | 2 404 | 2 149 |
| Beet | (1 452) | (1 647) | (1 853) | (1 623) |
| Cane | (470) | (572) | (553) | (526) |
| Virgin Islands (U.S.) | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| *Total* | | | | |
| *Beet* | *1 580* | *1 770* | *1 970* | *1 750* |
| *Cane* | *9 670* | *9 270* | *9 000* | *9 160* |
| *Non-centrifugal cane* | *270* | *290* | *260* | *265* |

| Country — Pays | Year beginning September 1948-52 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 000 metric tons | | | |
| **SOUTH AMERICA (Cane)** | | | | |
| Argentina[8,10] | 588 | 710 | 778 | 584 |
| Brazil[8,10] | 1 520 | 1 996 | 2 125 | 2 111 |
| Primitive mills | *330 | *300 | *300 | *270 |
| British Guiana | 218 | 243 | 254 | 269 |
| Colombia | *176 | *235 | *2/0 | *284 |
| Panela | 635 | 600 | 600 | 600 |
| Ecuador[10] | 55 | 56 | 56 | *73 |
| Panela | *20 | *29 | *23 | *26 |
| Paraguay[8] | *20 | 14 | [illegible]7 | 14 |
| Peru[8,11] | 487 | 612 | [illegible] | *690 |
| Chancaca | 25 | *26 | [illegible] | *24 |
| Uruguay[6] | 7 | 21 | *34 | *20 |
| Venezuela[11] | 55 | 96 | [illegible] | *160 |
| Papelon and panela | 110 | 85 | 80 | *60 |
| *Total* | | | | |
| *Beet* | *5* | *20* | *30* | *15* |
| *Cane* | *3 130* | *3 980* | *4 320* | *4 220* |
| *Non-centrifugal cane* | *1 120* | *1 040* | *1 030* | *980* |
| **ASIA (Beet and cane)** | | | | |
| Afghanistan (Beet) | [12]4 | *5 | *6 | *6 |
| Burma | *12 | *24 | *23 | *17 |
| China | | | | |
| Mainland[9] | [13]*221 | *300 | *349 | *420 |
| Non-centrifugal cane | [13]*280 | *300 | *350 | *330 |
| Taiwan (Formosa) | *626 | *722 | *755 | *794 |
| India[13] | 1 413 | 1 197 | 1 814 | *1 960 |
| Gur[14] | *2 920 | *2 630 | *2 530 | *2 415 |
| Indonesia | | | | |
| Java and Madura[8,9,15] | 288 | 620 | 718 | *840 |
| Non-centrifugal cane | *82 | *250 | *250 | *250 |
| Iran (Beet)[16] | 58 | 78 | 69 | *83 |
| Japan (Beet) | 21 | 43 | 44 | 53 |
| Non-centrifugal cane | *18 | *23 | *24 | *25 |
| Pakistan[15,17] | 57 | 86 | 98 | *112 |
| Gur | [15]*705 | *960 | *1 220 | *1 180 |
| Philippines | 827 | 1 302 | 1 244 | *1 087 |
| Muscovado and panocha | 40 | 51 | *50 | *50 |
| Thailand | *34 | *40 | *40 | *43 |
| Crude brown sugar | *19 | *19 | *30 | *30 |
| Turkey (Beet) | 164 | 193 | 198 | 283 |
| *Total* | | | | |
| *Beet* | *290* | *410* | *480* | *610* |
| *Cane* | *3 440* | *4 220* | *4 900* | *5 100* |
| *Non-centrifugal cane* | *4 140* | *4 380* | *4 600* | *4 430* |
| **AFRICA (Cane)** | | | | |
| Angola[8,9] | 46 | *52 | *52 | *55 |
| Belgian Congo[8,18] | 16 | 18 | 20 | *18 |
| Egypt | 196 | 271 | *318 | *318 |
| Kenya[18] | 15 | 12 | ... | ... |
| Madagascar[8] | 16 | 19 | *33 | *35 |
| Mauritius[8,9] | 443 | 512 | 499 | *533 |
| Mozambique[8,9] | 86 | *93 | *113 | *120 |
| Reunion[4] | 116 | 171 | 176 | 177 |
| Tanganyika[18] | 10 | 12 | ... | ... |
| Uganda[18] | 56 | 43 | ... | ... |
| Union of South Africa[19] | 555 | 658 | 752 | 842 |
| *Total, cane* | *1 560* | *1 870* | *2 070* | *2 200* |
| **OCEANIA (Cane)** | | | | |
| Australia[19,20] | 913 | 1 274 | 1 348 | 1 186 |
| Fiji[19,20] | 123 | 194 | 127 | 155 |
| Hawaii[15] | 913 | 977 | 1 034 | 1 061 |
| *Total, cane* | *1 950* | *2 450* | *2 510* | *2 400* |
| **WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)** | | | | |
| **Beet** | **9 700** | **12 800** | **12 000** | **12 400** |
| **Cane** | **19 800** | **21 800** | **22 850** | **23 100** |
| **Non-centrifugal cane** | **5 500** | **5 700** | **5 900** | **5 700** |

[1] 1955, preliminary. — [2] Including sugar from Danish beets processed in Sweden. — [3] Excluding about 30,000 metric tons of sugar produced from beets grown outside Germany. — [4] Year beginning July. — [5] Calendar year. — [6] Beet and cane sugar. — [7] Average of 3 years. — [8] Tel quel. — [9] Includes the sugar equivalent of fancy molasses. — [10] Year beginning June. — [11] Calendar year beginning the following January. — [12] Average of 4 years. — [13] White sugar, raw basis ; direct from cane, refined from gur, and khandsari. — [14] For direct consumption as gur, of which about 90% for human consumption. — [15] Estates only, excluding small holdings. — [16] Year beginning 22 March. — [17] Excludes palm sugar production estimated at 115,000 metric tons annually. — [18] On farm and estates. — [19] Year beginning May. — [20] 94 net titre.

[1] 1955, préliminaire. — [2] Y compris le sucre provenant de betteraves danoises traitées en Suède. — [3] Non compris environ 30 000 tonnes de sucre provenant de betteraves cultivées hors de l'Allemagne. — [4] Année commençant en juillet. — [5] Année civile. — [6] Sucre de betterave et de canne. — [7] Moyenne de 3 années. — [8] Tel quel. — [9] Y compris l'équivalent en sucre des mélasses concentrées. — [10] Année commençant en juin. — [11] Année civile commençant en janvier de l'année suivante. — [12] Moyenne de 4 années. — [13] Sucre blanc en équivalent de sucre brut ; provenant directement de la canne, raffiné à partir du gur, et sucre khandsari. — [14] Destiné à la consommation directe sous forme de gur, dont 90% environ pour la consommation humaine. — [15] Grands domaines seulement, à l'exclusion des petites exploitations. — [16] Année commençant le 22 mars. — [17] Non compris la production de sucre de palme estimée à 115 000 tonnes par an. — [18] Petites exploitations et grands domaines. — [19] Campagne commençant en mai. — [20] Titre net 94 degrés.

**Table 8. - Condensed and evaporated milk** **Tableau 8. - Lait condensé et évaporé**

| Continent and country | 1948-52 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | Continent et pays |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ..... *Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques* ..... | | | | | |
| **EUROPE** | | | | | | **EUROPE** |
| Belgium | | | | | | Belgique |
| Whole | 3 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 14 | Lait entier |
| Skim | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Lait écrémé |
| Denmark | | | | | | Danemark |
| Whole | 29 | 38 | 32 | 27 | ... | Lait entier |
| Skim | 8 | 6 | 6 | 1 | ... | Lait écrémé |
| France | 44 | 54 | 52 | 58 | *60 | France |
| Germany, Western | | | | | | Allemagne occidentale |
| Whole | 74 | 118 | 153 | 167 | 213 | Lait entier |
| Skim | 13 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 7 | Lait écrémé |
| Ireland, Rep. of[2] | 9 | 9 | 6 | 1 | — | Irlande, Rép. d'[2] |
| Netherlands | | | | | | Pays-Bas |
| Whole | 139 | 206 | 199 | 213 | 243 | Lait entier |
| Skim | 138 | 22 | 20 | 14 | 19 | Lait écrémé |
| Whey[3] | [4]*1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 5 | Petit lait[3] |
| Norway | | | | | | Norvège |
| Whole | 9 | 10 | 7 | 10 | *10 | Lait entier |
| Spain | | | | | | Espagne |
| Whole | 15 | 18 | 18 | 17 | ... | Lait entier |
| Sweden | | | | | | Suède |
| Whole | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | ... | Lait entier |
| Skim | — | — | 1 | 1 | ... | Lait écrémé |
| Switzerland | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | ... | Suisse |
| United Kingdom | | | | | | Royaume-Uni |
| Whole | 89 | 103 | 108 | 115 | 154 | Lait entier |
| Skim | 21 | 12 | 36 | 17 | 26 | Lait écrémé |
| **NORTH and CENTRAL AMERICA** | | | | | | **AMÉRIQUE DU NORD ET CENTRALE** |
| Canada | | | | | | Canada |
| Whole | 131 | 146 | 132 | 133 | 140 | Lait entier |
| Skim | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | Lait écrémé |
| Condensed buttermilk | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Babeurre condensé |
| United States[5] | | | | | | Etats-Unis[5] |
| Whole | 1 493 | 1 436 | 1 306 | 1 290 | 1 319 | Lait entier |
| Skim | 332 | 314 | 330 | 343 | ... | Lait écrémé |
| Buttermilk | 78 | 70 | 60 | 56 | ... | Babeurre |
| Whey | ... | ... | ... | 79 | ... | Petit lait |
| **SOUTH AMERICA** | | | | | | **AMÉRIQUE DU SUD** |
| Argentina | | | | | | Argentine |
| Whole | 7 | 8 | 9 | 9 | *12 | Lait entier |
| Brazil | 18 | 21 | 18 | 22 | ... | Brésil |
| Chile | | | | | | Chili |
| Whole[6,7] | 10 | 12 | 11 | ... | ... | Lait entier[6,7] |
| Colombia[3] | 2 | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | Colombie[3] |
| Peru | | | | | | Pérou |
| Whole | 6 | 8 | 9 | 9 | ... | Lait entier |
| Venezuela[8] | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | Venezuela[8] |
| **ASIA** | | | | | | **ASIE** |
| Japan | | | | | | Japon |
| Whole | [4]14 | 27 | 19 | 37 | ... | Lait entier |
| Skim | | 3 | 6 | 11 | ... | Lait écrémé |
| **AFRICA** | | | | | | **AFRIQUE** |
| Union of South Africa | | | | | | Union Sud-Africaine |
| Whole | 18 | 21 | 26 | 30 | ... | Lait entier |
| **OCEANIA** | | | | | | **OCÉANIE** |
| Australia | | | | | | Australie |
| Whole[9] | 50 | 53 | 56 | 43 | 39 | Lait entier[9] |
| New Zealand[9,10] | 21 | 23 | 29 | 17 | 18 | Nouvelle-Zélande[9,10] |

[1]Average of 4 years. — [2]Exports. — [3]Including whey paste. — [4]Average of 3 years. — [5]For human consumption only. — [6]Condensed milk. — [7]12-month period beginning 1 April of year stated. — [8]Including dried milk. — [9]12-month period ending 30 June of year stated. — [10]Condensed milk and whole milk powder.

[1]Moyenne de 4 années. — [2]Exportations. — [3]Y compris la pâte de petit-lait. — [4]Moyenne de 3 années. — [5]Pour la consommation humaine seulement. — [6]Lait condensé. — [7]Période de 12 mois commençant le 1er avril de l'année indiquée. — [8]Y compris le lait en poudre. — [9]Période de 12 mois finissant le 30 juin de l'année indiquée. — [10]Lait condensé et lait entier en poudre.

**Table 9. - Dried milk** **Tableau 9. - Lait en poudre**

| Continent and Country | 1948-52 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | Continent et pays |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques | | | | | |
| **EUROPE** | | | | | | **EUROPE** |
| Belgium | | | | | | Belgique |
| Whole | [1] — | — | — | — | 1 | Lait entier |
| Skim | [1]83 | 10 | 16 | 16 | 15 | Lait écrémé |
| Denmark | | | | | | Danemark |
| Whole | 7 | 12 | 10 | 8 | ... | Lait entier |
| Skim | 4 | 3 | 6 | 4 | ... | Lait écrémé |
| France | | | | | | France |
| Whole | [2]4 | 14 | 16 | 16 | *20 | Lait entier |
| Skim | [2]2 | | | | | Lait écrémé |
| Germany, Western | | | | | | Allemagne occidentale |
| Whole | 11 | 14 | 15 | 13 | 9 | Lait entier |
| Skim | 11 | 21 | 23 | 20 | 28 | Lait écrémé |
| Ireland, Rep. of[3] | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | Irlande, Rép. d'[3] |
| Netherlands | | | | | | Pays-Bas |
| Whole | 17 | 31 | 24 | 24 | 30 | Lait entier |
| Skim | 19 | 18 | 29 | 34 | 22 | Lait écrémé |
| Whey | [4]5 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 13 | Petit-lait |
| Norway | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | *3 | Norvège |
| Spain | [4]2 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | Espagne |
| Sweden | | | | | | Suède |
| Whole | 7 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 4 | Lait entier |
| Skim | 4 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 6 | Lait écrémé |
| Switzerland | | | | | | Suisse |
| Whole | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 | ... | Lait entier |
| Skim | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | Lait écrémé |
| United Kingdom | | | | | | Royaume-Uni |
| Whole | 23 | 19 | 20 | 22 | 22 | Lait entier |
| Skim | 9 | 7 | 19 | 28 | 23 | Lait écrémé |
| Buttermilk and Whey | [1]5 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 5 | Babeurre et petit-lait |
| **NORTH and CENTRAL AMERICA** | | | | | | **AMÉRIQUE DU NORD ET CENTRALE** |
| Canada | | | | | | Canada |
| Whole | 7 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 9 | Lait entier |
| Skim | 29 | 40 | 38 | 38 | 40 | Lait écrémé |
| Buttermilk | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Babeurre |
| Whey | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | Petit-lait |
| United States[5] | | | | | | Etats-Unis[5] |
| Whole | 59 | 47 | 47 | 43 | 47 | Lait entier |
| Skim | 371 | 403 | 550 | 636 | 673 | Lait écrémé |
| Buttermilk | 21 | 21 | 26 | 26 | 26 | Babeurre |
| Whey | 68 | 74 | 79 | 80 | ... | Petit-lait |
| **SOUTH AMERICA** | | | | | | **AMÉRIQUE DU SUD** |
| Argentina | | | | | | Argentine |
| Skim | 6 | 7 | 9 | 10 | *10 | Lait écrémé |
| Brazil | | | | | | Brésil |
| Whole | 7 | 9 | 14 | 18 | ... | Lait entier |
| Chile[6] | | | | | | Chili[6] |
| Whole | 1 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | Lait entier |
| Venezuela[7] | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | ... | Venezuela[7] |
| **ASIA** | | | | | | **ASIE** |
| Japan | | | | | | Japon |
| Whole | [2]10 | 9 | 10 | 15 | ... | Lait entier |
| Skim | | 2 | 2 | 4 | ... | Lait écrémé |
| **AFRICA** | | | | | | **AFRIQUE** |
| Union of South Africa | | | | | | Union Sud-Africaine |
| Whole | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | Lait entier |
| Skim | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | Lait écrémé |
| **OCEANIA** | | | | | | **OCÉANIE** |
| Australia[8] | | | | | | Australie[8] |
| Whole | 18 | 15 | 23 | 19 | 16 | Lait entier |
| Skim | 8 | 11 | 16 | 20 | 22 | Lait écrémé |
| Buttermilk and Whey | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 | Beurre et petit-lait |
| New Zealand[8] | | | | | | Nouvelle-Zélande[8] |
| Skim | 22 | 32 | 39 | 40 | 33 | Lait écrémé |
| Buttermilk | 4 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 9 | Babeurre |

[1]1949-53. — [2]Average of 4 years. — [3]Exports. — [4]Average of 3 years. — [5]For human consumption only. — [6]12-month period beginning 1 April of year stated. — [7]Including condensed and evaporated milk. — [8]12-month period ending 30 June of year stated.

[1]1949-53. — [2]Moyenne de 4 années. — [3]Exportations. — [4]Moyenne de 3 années. — [5]Pour la consommation humaine seulement. — [6]Période de 12 mois commençant le 1er avril de l'année indiquée. — [7]Y compris le lait condensé et évaporé. — [8]Période de 12 mois finissant le 30 juin de l'année indiquée.

**Table 10. - Pig** numbers

**Tableau 10. - Espèce porcine,** nombre

| Country — Pays | Date of estimate | Occ. - Sept. 1947/48-1951/52 | 1951/52 | 1952/53 | 1953/54 | 1954/55 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Thousand head - Milliers de têtes | | | | |
| **EUROPE** | | | | | | |
| Austria | XII | 2 048 | 2 448 | 2 701 | 2 643 | 2 803 |
| Belgium | 15-V | 1 142 | 1 369 | 1 258 | 1 310 | 1 419 |
| Denmark | VII | 2 829 | 3 588 | 4 310 | 4 852 | 4 598 |
| Finland | VI | 403 | 414 | 434 | 546 | 467 |
| France | I-X | 6 582 | 7 222 | 7 179 | 7 328 | 7 570 |
| Germany : Eastern | XII | 4 355 | 7 088 | 9 100 | 8 208 | 8 367 |
| Western | XII | 9 492 | 13 603 | 12 979 | 12 435 | 14 525 |
| Greece | XII | 549 | 636 | 587 | 603 | 603 |
| Hungary | VI | 5 168 | 5 859 | 5 470 | 5 583 | ... |
| Ireland, Rep. of | I-VI | 611 | 719 | 882 | 958 | 799 |
| Italy | I | 4 030 | 4 215 | 4 368 | 3 746 | ... |
| Netherlands | V | 1 561 | 1 843 | 1 968 | 1 945 | 2 364 |
| Poland | VI | [7] 008 | ... | 9 730 | 9 788 | 10 888 |
| Sweden | I-IV | 1 281 | 1 374 | 1 422 | 1 614 | 1 575 |
| Switzerland | 20-IV | 892 | 1 007 | 1 017 | 950 | 1 038 |
| United Kingdom[3] | VI | 3 363 | 4 962 | 5 165 | 6 251 | 5 843 |
| Yugoslavia | I | 3 957 | 3 999 | 4 527 | 4 318 | 4 731 |
| *Total* | | *70 100* | *84 900* | *87 300* | *87 400* | *91 600* |
| **U.S.S.R.** | I | [2]26 900 | 26 700 | 28 500 | [4]47 600 | [4]51 100 |
| **N. and CENT. AMERICA** | | | | | | |
| Canada[3] | I-XII | 4 821 | 5 500 | 5 239 | 4 723 | 5 427 |
| Mexico | XII | [5] 663 | ... | [6]7 400 | [6]7 500 | [6]7 750 |
| United States[3] | I | 58 834 | 62 117 | 51 755 | 45 114 | 50 474 |
| *Total* | | *75 600* | *80 200* | *70 100* | *63 200* | *69 600* |
| **SOUTH AMERICA** | | | | | | |
| Argentina | VI | [8]3 250 | ... | [8]3 989 | 3 512 | ... |
| Brazil | 31-XII | 24 879 | 27 801 | 30 916 | 32 721 | 35 555 |
| Chile | VI | [9]636 | [9]700 | [9]720 | ... | 733 |
| Colombia | XII | [1] 2 371 | ... | ... | [7]1 824 | ... |
| Peru | XII | 960 | 1 203 | 1 268 | 1 346 | 1 351 |
| *Total* | | *35 100* | *38 700* | *42 500* | *43 900* | *46 700* |
| **ASIA** | | | | | | |
| Burma | III | 419 | 437 | 467 | 480 | ... |
| China : 22 provinces | IV-V | [9]66 037 | [10][9]74 300 | [10][9]77 400 | ... | ... |
| Taiwan (Formosa) | 31-XII | 1 483 | 2 262 | 2 611 | 2 820 | [9] 2 871 |
| India | ... | [10]4 022 | [9]4 362 | [9]4 200 | [9]4 450 | [9]4 700 |
| Japan[3] | II | 510 | 799 | 994 | 833 | ... |
| Korea, South | 31-XII | 439 | 336 | 489 | 506 | 938 |
| Malaya, Fed. of | XII | 320 | 280 | 291 | 306 | 399 |
| Philippines | I | 3 733 | 4 443 | 4 794 | 5 225 | [1] 5 695 |
| *Total* | | *88 800* | *101 900* | *105 400* | *107 400* | *110 000* |
| **AFRICA** | | | | | | |
| Algeria | XI | 149 | 103 | 77 | 88 | 82 |
| Angola | XII | [1]225 | ... | 260 | 260 | 252 |
| Belgian Congo | XII | 203 | 241 | 261 | 324 | 328 |
| French West Africa | ... | 266 | 270 | 300 | ... | ... |
| Madagascar | XII | 381 | 296 | 231 | 210 | 230 |
| Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed. of Southern Rhodesia | 31-XII | 107 | 111 | 125 | 128 | 111 |
| Union of South Africa | 31-VIII | [1] 358 | [11]633 | [11]537 | [11]491 | ... |
| *Total* | | *4 100* | *4 200* | *4 200* | *4 200* | *4 200* |
| **OCEANIA** | | | | | | |
| Australia | 31-III | 1 146 | 1 022 | 993 | 1 198 | 1 297 |
| New Zealand | 31-I | 564 | 574 | 636 | 656 | 689 |
| *Total* | | *1 900* | *1 900* | *1 900* | *2 100* | *2 300* |
| **WORLD TOTAL** | | ... | **338 500** | **339 900** | **355 800** | **375 500** |
| **Excluding U.S.S.R.** | | **275 600** | **311 800** | **311 400** | **308 200** | **324 400** |

[1]Average of 4 years. — [2]On agricultural holdings. — [3]Average of 2 years. — [4]October. — [5]July. — [6]November. — [7]Excluding the *Intendencias y Comisarias*. — [8]Excluding Putao, Chin Hills, the Shan States, and Karenni. — [9]Average of 3 years. — [10]National estimate of Chinese Mainland, excluding Outer Mongolia. — [11]On farms and estates.

[1]Moyenne de 4 années. — [2]Dans les exploitations agricoles. — [3]Moyenne de 2 années. — [4]Octobre. — [5]Juillet. — [6]Novembre. — [7]Non compris les *Intendencias y Comisarias*. — [8]A l'exclusion de Putao, de Chin Hills, des Etats Chans et de Karenni. — [9]Moyenne de 3 années. — [10]Estimation nationale pour la Chine continentale, non compris la Mongolie extérieure. — [11]Dans les petites exploitations et grands domaines

**Table 11. - Wheat and wheat flour** (wheat equivalent): Trade by crop year (July-June), 1951/52 to 1954/55, and 1954-56

**Tableau 11. - Froment et farine de froment** (en équivalent de froment) : Commerce par campagne agricole (juillet-juin), 1951/52 à 1954/55 et 1954-56

| Country — Pays | 1951/52 | 1952/53 | 1953/54 | 1954/55 | 1954 | | | 1955 | | | | 1956 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles | | | | IV-VI | VII-IX | X-XII | I-III | IV-VI | VII-IX | X-XII | I-III | I | II | III | IV |
| | Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **EXPORTING COUNTRIES** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **EUROPE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| France | 98 | 137 | 273 | 598 | 355 | 310 | 541 | 927 | 615 | 519 | 856 | 978 | ... | [1]679 | 299 | ... |
| Sweden | 4 | 34 | 111 | 62 | 95 | 86 | 38 | 70 | 56 | 35 | 1 | 39 | 10 | 3 | 26 | 14 |
| Eastern Europe[2] | 70 | 40 | 70 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 90 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Total* | 170 | 200 | 450 | 710 | 500 | 450 | 670 | 1 030 | 700 | 580 | 900 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **U.S.S.R.**[2] | 250 | 250 | 175 | 175 | 150 | 150 | 200 | 150 | 200 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **N. and CENT. AMERICA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 2 362 | 2 669 | 1 959 | 1 725 | 1 703 | 1 776 | 2 059 | 1 491 | 1 571 | 1 658 | 1 503 | 1 731 | 519 | 647 | 565 | 800 |
| United States[3] | 3 256 | 2 211 | 1 491 | 1 858 | 1 774 | 1 479 | 1 882 | 2 302 | 1 770 | 1 897 | 1 393 | 2 451 | 674 | 679 | 1 098 | 927 |
| *Total* | 5 618 | 4 880 | 3 450 | 3 583 | 3 477 | 3 255 | 3 941 | 3 793 | 3 341 | 3 555 | 2 896 | 4 182 | 1 193 | 1 326 | 1 663 | 1 727 |
| **SOUTH AMERICA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina[3] | 224 | 200 | 764 | 889 | 589 | 849 | 817 | 1 053 | 835 | 815 | 881 | 729 | 284 | 200 | 245 | 264 |
| Uruguay | 25 | 43 | 30 | 124 | 32 | 122 | 98 | 190 | 87 | 107 | 114 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Total* | 249 | 243 | 794 | 1 013 | 621 | 971 | 915 | 1 243 | 922 | 922 | 995 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **ASIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iraq | — | — | — | 25 | — | 4 | 26 | 66 | 4 | — | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Syria | — | 36 | 76 | 47 | 64 | 91 | 60 | 28 | 7 | 1 | — | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Turkey | 55 | 152 | 218 | 101 | 343 | 283 | 50 | 13 | 59 | 17 | 70 | 117 | 39 | 34 | 44 | 38 |
| *Total* | 55 | 188 | 294 | 173 | 407 | 378 | 136 | 107 | 70 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **AFRICA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | 2 | 2 | — | 6 | — | — | 3 | 5 | 18 | 34 | 18 | 16 | 5 | 5 | 6 | ... |
| Morocco (former French prot.) | 6 | 7 | 20 | 53 | 26 | 36 | 37 | 73 | 66 | 51 | 64 | 79 | 5 | 17 | 57 | ... |
| Tunisia[3] | 5 | 65 | 52 | 46 | 44 | 31 | 78 | 34 | 42 | 11 | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Total* | 13 | 74 | 72 | 105 | 70 | 67 | 118 | 112 | 126 | 96 | 98 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **OCEANIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 677 | 681 | 489 | 641 | 436 | 479 | 730 | 699 | 658 | 581 | 575 | 676 | 209 | 103 | 364 | 225 |
| **WORLD TOTAL** | 7 100 | 6 600 | 5 800 | 6 500 | 5 750 | 5 850 | 6 850 | 7 200 | 6 050 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **IMPORTING COUNTRIES** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **EUROPE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Austria | 92 | 81 | 38 | 58 | 35 | 33 | 73 | 77 | 50 | 117 | 88 | 44 | 17 | 2 | 25 | 7 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | 184 | 175 | 187 | 171 | 194 | 227 | 180 | 123 | 155 | 115 | 93 | 91 | 27 | 18 | 46 | ... |
| Denmark | 13 | 21 | 33 | 95 | 73 | 62 | 114 | 113 | 91 | 87 | 68 | 79 | 30 | 36 | 13 | 12 |
| Finland | 75 | 73 | 45 | 66 | 37 | 32 | 90 | 83 | 57 | 71 | 50 | 27 | 14 | 12 | 11 | 28 |
| France | 170 | 103 | 68 | 54 | 73 | 76 | 45 | 62 | 35 | 56 | 81 | 147 | ... | [1]28 | 119 | ... |
| Germany, Western | 581 | 570 | 597 | 721 | 722 | 772 | 1 058 | 434 | 620 | 778 | 603 | 468 | 137 | 123 | 208 | 252 |
| Greece | 119 | 63 | 37 | 79 | 91 | 57 | 7 | 36 | 218 | 33 | 39 | [1]36 | 13 | 18 | 5 | ... |
| Ireland, Rep. of | 75 | 77 | 27 | 39 | 10 | 13 | 37 | 60 | 48 | 17 | [1]50 | [1]17 | 2 | 9 | 6 | — |
| Italy | 452 | 311 | 156 | 128 | 70 | 34 | 60 | 184 | 234 | 154 | 190 | 198 | 116 | 29 | 53 | 64 |
| Netherlands | 223 | 225 | 232 | 204 | 147 | 156 | 300 | 175 | 186 | 252 | 228 | 167 | 53 | 46 | 68 | 95 |
| Norway | 86 | 84 | 74 | 96 | 30 | 83 | 95 | 108 | 96 | 107 | 65 | 66 | 14 | 37 | 15 | 42 |
| Portugal | 40 | 35 | 22 | 19 | 22 | 41 | 19 | 12 | 4 | 3 | 64 | 8 | — | 5 | 3 | 16 |
| Spain[4] | 22 | 15 | 200 | 70 | 163 | 265 | 12 | 4 | — | 24 | 18 | 21 | 14 | — | 7 | ... |
| Sweden | 59 | 61 | 8 | 3 | — | — | 1 | 2 | 9 | — | 30 | 25 | 16 | 5 | 5 | 3 |
| Switzerland | 84 | 90 | 105 | 93 | 113 | 85 | 66 | 80 | 140 | 44 | 50 | 76 | 29 | 20 | 27 | 37 |
| United Kingdom | 1 242 | 1 188 | 979 | 1 287 | 712 | 1 254 | 1 251 | 1 402 | 1 240 | 1 226 | 1 146 | 1 297 | 389 | 463 | 445 | 512 |
| Yugoslavia | 55 | 244 | 139 | 282 | 276 | 141 | 336 | 384 | 268 | [5]160 | [5]163 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Total* | 3 512 | 3 416 | 2 947 | 3 406 | 2 818 | 3 331 | 3 744 | 3 339 | 3 451 | 3 244 | 3 026 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

**Table 11. - Wheat and wheat flour** (wheat equivalent) : Trade by crop year (July-June), 1951/52 to 1954/55, and 1954-56 (concluded)

**Tableau 11. - Froment et farine de froment** (en équivalent de froment) : Commerce par campagne agricole (juillet-juin), 1951/52 à 1954/55, et 1954-56 (fin)

| Country — Pays | 1951/52 | 1952/53 | 1953/54 | 1954/55 | 1954 | | | 1955 | | | | 1956 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles | | | | IV-VI | VII-IX | X-XII | I-III | IV-VI | VII-IX | X-XII | I-III | I | II | III | IV |
| | Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **IMPORTING COUNTRIES** (concl.) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **N. and CENT. AMERICA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies | 55 | 52 | 50 | 58 | ◁ 46 | ◁ 56 | ◁ 65 | ◁ 43 | ◁ 67 | ◁ 48 | ◁ 56 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cuba | 47 | 69 | *45 | 51 | ◁ 49 | ◁ 41 | ◁ 57 | ◁ 39 | ◁ 66 | ◁ 29 | ◁ 48 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mexico | 110 | 85 | 41 | — | 30 | — | — | — | — | 6 | 11 | 50 | 6 | 43 | ... | ... |
| United States | 250 | 195 | 60 | 30 | 94 | 20 | 23 | 11 | 67 | 30 | 56 | 68 | 24 | 27 | 17 | ... |
| Others | 65 | 64 | 74 | 72 | ◁ 77 | ◁ 42 | ◁ 73 | ◁ 74 | ◁ 97 | ◁ 114 | ◁ 42 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Total* | *530* | *470* | *270* | *210* | *300* | *160* | *220* | *170* | *300* | *230* | *210* | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **SOUTH AMERICA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bolivia | 22 | 24 | 25 | 26 | ◁ 23 | ◁ 27 | ◁ 18 | ◁ 25 | ◁ 33 | ◁ 10 | ◁ 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Brazil | 341 | 353 | 408 | 403 | 456 | 425 | 497 | 400 | 294 | 614 | 546 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Chile | 29 | 58 | 37 | 70 | ◁ 58 | ◁ 66 | ◁ 119 | ◁ 68 | ◁ 26 | ◁ 37 | ◁ 85 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Peru | 56 | 61 | 66 | 62 | 56 | 81 | *50 | 56 | 60 | 97 | 93 | 57 | 21 | 20 | 16 | ... |
| Venezuela | 48 | 42 | 48 | 54 | 48 | 46 | 48 | 61 | 64 | *70 | *59 | 54 | 29 | 4 | 21 | ... |
| Others | 48 | 102 | 66 | 65 | ◁ 66 | ◁ 73 | ◁ 60 | ◁ 48 | ◁ 80 | ◁ 60 | ◁ 42 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Total* | *540* | *640* | *650* | *680* | *700* | *720* | *800* | *660* | *560* | *890* | *530* | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **ASIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ceylon | 75 | 94 | 91 | 76 | 74 | 103 | 23 | 78 | 101 | 50 | 76 | 59 | 26 | 20 | 13 | 13 |
| India | 1 023 | 342 | 171 | 137 | 39 | 41 | 111 | 191 | 207 | 39 | 7 | 80 | 29 | 8 | 43 | ... |
| Indonesia | 59 | 35 | 55 | 33 | 38 | 25 | 31 | 39 | 36 | 40 | 51 | 62 | 32 | 15 | 15 | 33 |
| Israel | 63 | 78 | 80 | 97 | 61 | 108 | 93 | 77 | 109 | 51 | 79 | 73 | 34 | 21 | 18 | 42 |
| Japan | 422 | 309 | 592 | 490 | 782 | 564 | 402 | 479 | 516 | 829 | 509 | ... | 98 | 141 | ... | ... |
| Korea, South | *20 | *50 | *40 | 18 | ◁ 51 | ◁ 46 | ◁ — | ◁ 10 | ◁ 18 | ◁ 24 | ◁ 19 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Lebanon | 20 | 43 | 43 | 47 | 35 | 60 | 34 | 30 | 63 | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Malaya, Fed. of | 43 | 45 | 46 | 58 | 44 | 47 | 61 | 71 | 55 | 38 | 44 | 56 | 20 | 17 | 19 | ... |
| Pakistan | — | 221 | 193 | 2 | 3 | — | 8 | — | — | — | — | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Philippines | 69 | 61 | *63 | 84 | ◁ 70 | ◁ 73 | ◁ 63 | ◁ 92 | ◁ 107 | ◁ 46 | ◁ 82 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Turkey | 27 | — | — | 42 | — | — | — | 109 | 60 | 27 | 26 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Total* | *1 800* | *1 280* | *1 370* | *1 080* | *1 200* | *1 070* | *830* | *1 180* | *1 270* | *1 660* | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **AFRICA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | 56 | 17 | 26 | 5 | 40 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 2 | — | ... | — | ... | ... | ... |
| Belgian Congo | 7 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 6 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 3 | 4 | 3 | ... |
| Egypt | 227 | 233 | 55 | 1 | 4 | — | — | — | 6 | 8 | — | 176 | — | 50 | 126 | 183 |
| French West Africa | 17 | 19 | 19 | 27 | 21 | 24 | 28 | 31 | 25 | 27 | 27 | 20 | 5 | 9 | 6 | ... |
| Sudan | 10 | 8 | 15 | 20 | 12 | 19 | 10 | 11 | 39 | 23 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Union of South Africa | 42 | 48 | 86 | 48 | 102 | 86 | — | 23 | 80 | 93 | 11 | 21 | — | 10 | 11 | ... |
| *Total* | *360* | *330* | *210* | *110* | *185* | *144* | *56* | *74* | *163* | *162* | *53* | *52* | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **OCEANIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New Zealand | 55 | 46 | 47 | 55 | 50 | 53 | 56 | 63 | 48 | 55 | 65 | ... | 22 | 16 | ... | ... |
| **WORLD TOTAL** | **7 200** | **6 450** | **5 850** | **6 250** | **5 650** | **6 100** | **6 300** | **6 100** | **6 500** | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in wheat and wheat flour. The countries shown accounted for about 97 % of world exports and 90 % of world imports in 1953. The following extraction rates have been used in converting flour to wheat equivalent : Argentina and Australia, 72 % ; Canada, 72.6 % ; United States, 71.5 % ; for the other exporting countries and for all importing countries, 72%.

◁ Estimated from data supplied by trading partners.

[1]Total for January and February. — [2]Figures include exports under the various United States foreign aid programs, as well as exports of flour made from Canadian wheat imported for milling in bond, but exclude shipments to territories and possessions. — [3]Data by quarter exclude small amounts of wheat flour. — [4]Through 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic Islands only ; afterwards, also Canary Islands, Ceuta, and Melilla.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 97% des exportations mondiales et 90 % des importations mondiales. Les taux de blutage suivants ont été utilisés pour convertir la farine en équivalent de blé : Argentine et Australie, 72 % ; Canada, 72,6 % ; Etats-Unis, 71,5 % ; pour les autres pays exportateurs et tous les pays importateurs, 72%.

◁ Estimé d'après les données fournies par les partenaires commerciaux.

[1]Chiffre total pour janvier et février. — [2]Les chiffres comprennent les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des Etats-Unis et les exportations de farine obtenue de blé canadien importé et moulu en franchise, mais ils ne comprennent pas les expéditions à destination des possessions et territoires américains. — [3]Les données trimestrielles ne comprennent pas de petites quantités de farine de froment. — [4]Jusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des îles Baléares ; ensuite comprend aussi les îles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla.

**Table 12. - Rice** (milled rice equivalent) : Trade, 1952-56

**Tableau 12. - Riz** (en équivalent de riz usiné) : Commerce, 1952-56

| Country — Pays | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1954 | | | 1955 | | | | 1956 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles | | | | IV-VI | VII-IX | X-XII | I-III | IV-VI | VII-IX | X-XII | I-III | I | II | III | IV |
| | Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **EXPORTING COUNTRIES** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **EUROPE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Italy | 69 | 61 | 42 | 42 | 33 | 41 | 30 | 43 | 37 | 32 | 57 | 114 | 40 | 18 | 56 | 22 |
| Spain[1] | 17 | 14 | 14 | 12 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 40 | 38 | 9 | 19 | 10 | ... |
| *Total* | *86* | *75* | *56* | *54* | *48* | *56* | *45* | *44* | *40* | *37* | *97* | *152* | *49* | *37* | *66* | ... |
| **N. and CENT. AMERICA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States[2] | 198 | 174 | 142 | 128 | 112 | 105 | 98 | 81 | 125 | 150 | 156 | 91 | 15 | 22 | 54 | 28 |
| **SOUTH AMERICA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brazil | 43 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| British Guiana | 7 | 10 | 10 | 14 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 16 | 14 | 15 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 5 | ... |
| Ecuador | 14 | 8 | 3 | ... | 5 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Total* | *64* | *19* | *13* | ... | *15* | *14* | *11* | *13* | *20* | *25* | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **ASIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burma | 315 | 242 | 365 | 409 | 427 | 293 | 418 | 411 | 508 | 275 | 442 | 462 | 109 | 177 | 176 | 173 |
| Cambodia | 58 | 49 | 98 | 6 | 85 | 66 | 151 | 14 | 6 | 5 | — | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Laos | | | | — | | | | — | — | — | — | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Viet-Nam | | | | 20 | | | | 38 | 31 | 11 | — | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| China ◁ | 50 | 65 | 65 | 85 | 90 | 45 | 90 | 120 | 60 | 55 | 106 | ... | 47 | ... | ... | ... |
| India | — | — | 1 | *25 | — | — | 4 | 18 | 38 | 23 | *21 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Iran | 15 | 12 | 16 | ... | 17 | 12 | 28 | 20 | 11 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pakistan | 4 | 22 | 35 | 62 | 14 | 18 | 87 | 33 | 68 | 67 | 78 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Taiwan (Formosa) | 26 | 15 | 9 | ... | 33 | — | 3 | 61 | . | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Thailand | 353 | 335 | 252 | 307 | 233 | 281 | 241 | 321 | 389 | 286 | 232 | 285 | 90 | 105 | 90 | 96 |
| *Total* | *821* | *740* | *841* | ... | *899* | *715* | *1 022* | *1 036* | *1 140* | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **AFRICA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | 4 | — | 12 | 45 | 11 | — | 35 | 34 | 29 | 47 | 71 | 80 | 29 | 23 | 28 | 24 |
| Madagascar | 10 | 11 | 4 | 11 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 9 | 19 | 14 | 16 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| *Total* | *14* | *11* | *16* | *56* | *14* | *3* | *40* | *37* | *38* | *66* | *85* | *96* | *35* | *29* | *32* | *26* |
| **OCEANIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 6 | 8 | 7 | 11 | 4 | 11 | 6 | 9 | 7 | 13 | 14 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| **WORLD TOTAL (domestic rice)** | **1 200** | **1 050** | **1 100** | ... | **1 100** | **950** | **1 250** | **1 250** | **1 200** | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **IMPORTING COUNTRIES** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **EUROPE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Austria | 6 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | 6 | 7 | 9 | 13 | 9 | 6 | 11 | 14 | 9 | 17 | 13 | 17 | 4 | 9 | 4 | ... |
| France | 8 | 8 | 15 | 18 | 19 | 13 | 20 | 21 | 24 | 20 | 8 | 10 | ... | 46 | 4 | ... |
| Germany, Western | 13 | 21 | 18 | 25 | 14 | 16 | 20 | 24 | 21 | 37 | 16 | 28 | 11 | 7 | 10 | 12 |
| Netherlands | 7 | 10 | 18 | 30 | 14 | 11 | 31 | 57 | 38 | 11 | 13 | 22 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 8 |
| Switzerland | 3 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| United Kingdom | 14 | 12 | 17 | 27 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 26 | 35 | 26 | 22 | 21 | 9 | 5 | 7 | 9 |
| *Total* | *57* | *70* | *88* | *127* | *80* | *74* | *114* | *155* | *140* | *124* | *87* | *109* | *34* | *35* | *40* | ... |
| **N. and CENT. AMERICA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 6 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 11 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 12 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 2 | ... |
| Cuba | 54 | 61 | ◁ 41 | ◁ 29 | ◁ 23 | ◁ 47 | ◁ 48 | ◁ 26 | ◁ 10 | ◁ 32 | ◁ 49 | ◁ 36 | ◁ 9 | ◁ 8 | ◁ 19 | ◁ 4 |
| Other | 20 | 20 | ◁ 20 | ◁ 2 | ◁ 11 | ◁ 14 | ◁ 16 | ◁ 1 | ◁ 1 | ◁ 5 | ◁ 2 | ◁ 2 | ◁ 1 | ◁ — | ◁ 1 | ◁ — |
| *Total* | *80* | *90* | *70* | *39* | *40* | *65* | *75* | *35* | *16* | *43* | *63* | *43* | *12* | *9* | *22* | ... |
| **SOUTH AMERICA,** *Total* | *7* | *7* | *7* | ◁ 3 | ◁ 6 | ◁ 11 | ◁ 6 | ◁ 4 | ◁ 1 | ◁ 3 | ◁ 3 | ◁ 5 | ◁ 3 | ◁ — | ◁ 2 | ◁ — |

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

**Table 12. - Rice** (milled rice equivalent): Trade, 1952-56 (concluded)

**Tableau 12. - Riz** (en équivalent de riz usiné): Commerce, 1952-56 (fin)

| Country — Pays | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1954 | | | 1955 | | | | 1956 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles | | | | IV-VI | VII-IX | X-XII | I-III | IV-VI | VII-IX | X-XII | I-III | I | II | III | IV |
| | *Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **IMPORTING COUNTRIES** (concl.) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **ASIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| British Borneo | 7 | 9 | 8 | 11 | 6 | 10 | 9 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 15 | *8 | *2 | *5 | *1 | *2 |
| Ceylon | 101 | 103 | 101 | 96 | 136 | 79 | 114 | 73 | 120 | 92 | 100 | 86 | 28 | 42 | 16 | 7 |
| Hong Kong | 59 | 78 | 27 | 66 | 14 | 31 | 51 | 68 | 71 | 68 | 57 | 78 | 29 | 23 | 26 | 34 |
| India | *185 | *48 | 163 | 67 | 105 | 226 | 308 | 217 | 69 | *4 | — | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Indonesia | 190 | 89 | 64 | 37 | 40 | 62 | 48 | 4 | 3 | 21 | 99 | 237 | 75 | 74 | 88 | 80 |
| Japan | 245 | 270 | 358 | 311 | 510 | 216 | 151 | 192 | 474 | 280 | 300 | ... | 56 | ... | ... | ... |
| Korea and Ryukyu | 46 | 76 | ◁10 | ... | ◁10 | ◁10 | ◁10 | 1 | — | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Lebanon | 2 | 1 | 3 | ... | 8 | 3 | 2 | 5 | — | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Malaya-Singapore[6] | 132 | 125 | 68 | 123 | 52 | 55 | 116 | 110 | 102 | 141 | 140 | 137 | 55 | 47 | 35 | ... |
| Philippines | 16 | — | 11 | 16 | — | — | 43 | — | 6 | 28 | 29 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Syria | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Total* | *985* | *801* | *810* | ... | *883* | *695* | *856* | *688* | *860* | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **AFRICA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| French West Africa | 14 | 18 | 17 | 28 | 25 | 20 | 14 | 33 | 30 | 21 | 28 | 19 | 1 | 9 | 9 | ... |
| Mauritius | 10 | 15 | 14 | ... | 6 | 18 | 13 | 19 | 14 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Réunion | *5* | 7 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 12 | 1 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 3 | ... |
| Union of South Africa | 7 | — | 6 | 8 | 5 | — | 8 | 3 | 7 | 12 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 1 | — | ... |
| *Total* | *36* | *40* | *42* | ... | *37* | *46* | *42* | *67* | *52* | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **WORLD TOTAL** | **1 150** | **1 000** | **1 050** | ... | **1 050** | **900** | **1 150** | **1 100** | **1 200** | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries where data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in rice. The countries shown accounted for about 96 % of world exports and imports in 1953. Paddy is expressed in terms of milled rice at the conventional rate of 65 %.

◁ Estimated from data supplied by trading partners

[1]Through 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic Islands only; afterwards, also Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla. — [2]Figures include exports under the various United States foreign aid programs, but exclude shipments to territories and possessions. — [3]Total for January and February. — [4]Net imports.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial de riz. Pour 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 96 % des exportations et importations mondiales. Le paddy est exprimé en équivalent de riz usiné au taux de conversion conventionnel de 65 %.

◁ Estimé d'après les données fournies par les partenaires commerciaux.

[1]Jusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des îles Baléares ; ensuite comprend aussi les îles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla. — [2]Les chiffres comprennent les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des Etats-Unis, mais ils ne comprennent pas les expéditions à destination des possessions et territoires américains. — [3]Chiffre total pour janvier et février. — [4]Importations nettes.

**Table 13. - Rye : Trade by quarters, 1952-56**

**Tableau 13. - Seigle : Commerce par trimestre, 1952-56**

| Country — Pays | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1953 | 1954 | | | | 1955 | | | | 1956 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles | | | | I-III | I-III | IV-VI | VII-IX | X-XII | I-III | IV-VI | VII-IX | X-XII | I-III |
| | *Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **EXPORTING COUNTRIES** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **EUROPE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Denmark | 7.4 | 2.7 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 4.8 | — | — | 1.2 | — | — | 0.3 | — | — |
| France | 0.1 | — | — | 0.3 | — | — | — | — | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 | — | — | — |
| Netherlands | 3.2 | 11.6 | 5.5 | 7.2 | 23.2 | 7.3 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 11.4 | 4.9 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 19.8 | 9.0 |
| Sweden | — | 3.2 | 28.4 | 3.8 | 8.1 | 12.1 | 22.9 | 36.6 | 42.2 | 14.1 | 0.2 | 1.0 | — | — |
| *Total* | *10.7* | *17.5* | *35.4* | *11.4* | *31.4* | *24.2* | *24.6* | *38.4* | *55.0* | *19.6* | *2.5* | *3.6* | *19.8* | *9.0* |
| **N. and CENT. AMERICA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 58.2 | 108.8 | 53.1 | 58.8 | 4.1 | 11.8 | 96.0 | 27.9 | 76.7 | 7.5 | 89.7 | 91.7 | 46.4 | 17.7 |
| United States[1] | 28.4 | — | 6.8 | 33.8 | 0.1 | 0.2 | — | 8.5 | 18.4 | 37.0 | 12.4 | 26.9 | 58.9 | 60.8 |
| *Total* | *86.6* | *108.8* | *59.9* | *92.6* | *4.2* | *12.0* | *96.0* | *36.4* | *95.1* | *44.5* | *102.1* | *118.6* | *105.3* | *78.5* |
| **SOUTH AMERICA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina | 29.3 | 85.8 | 207.5 | 61.3 | 13.8 | 466.7 | 244.7 | 45.1 | 73.5 | 64.0 | 101.2 | *99.6 | *60.5 | *33.6 |
| **ASIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Turkey | 18.7 | 24.2 | 10.9 | — | 27.1 | 16.1 | 13.9 | 8.0 | 5.8 | 0.1 | — | — | — | — |
| **WORLD TOTAL** | **210** | **290** | **370** | **240** | **110** | **520** | **380** | **230** | **340** | **170** | **360** | **280** | **240** | **160** |
| **IMPORTING COUNTRIES** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **EUROPE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Austria | 39.9 | 5.8 | 15.6 | 16.5 | 7.5 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 13.3 | 47.4 | 37.7 | 13.7 | 5.6 | 9.1 | 25.8 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | 2.5 | 28.3 | 49.4 | 26.9 | 13.4 | 93.4 | 59.5 | 23.0 | 21.7 | 7.7 | 35.5 | 26.9 | 37.5 | 26.4 |
| Denmark | 6.6 | 0.1 | 40.7 | 42.1 | 0.4 | 38.3 | 58.2 | 28.7 | 37.6 | 29.2 | 59.2 | 51.3 | 26.6 | 42.9 |
| Finland | 31.8 | 26.6 | 17.8 | 28.0 | 21.4 | — | 19.2 | 28.2 | 23.7 | 4.7 | 21.2 | 23.6 | 62.7 | 29.9 |
| France | — | 4.2 | 0.7 | — | 1.1 | 2.2 | 0.5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Germany, Western | 82.3 | 36.8 | 43.4 | 33.1 | 34.8 | 56.8 | 15.0 | 16.2 | 85.4 | 93.0 | 28.8 | 10.7 | 0.1 | 1.4 |
| Italy | 0.5 | 9.7 | 43.9 | 25.0 | 6.0 | 97.5 | 47.5 | 10.4 | 20.2 | 0.4 | 20.8 | 23.3 | 55.5 | 16.6 |
| Netherlands | 5.7 | 12.9 | 50.6 | 38.3 | 0.5 | 71.1 | 79.1 | 36.6 | 15.6 | 14.4 | 64.2 | 37.7 | 36.7 | 32.8 |
| Norway | 10.8 | 23.1 | 12.6 | 9.5 | 16.5 | 5.0 | 11.9 | 33.5 | — | 8.9 | 0.0 | 10.0 | 13.2 | 5.2 |
| *Total* | *180.2* | *147.5* | *274.7* | *219.4* | *101.6* | *364.5* | *292.3* | *189.9* | *251.6* | *196.0* | *449.7* | *191.1* | *241.4* | *181.0* |
| **N. and CENT. AMERICA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | 13.6 | 100.8 | 31.6 | 21.4 | 22.6 | 24.7 | 14.1 | 67.5 | — | — | — | 83.2 | 2.5 | 0.4 |
| **WORLD TOTAL** | **210** | **250** | **390** | **240** | **125** | **530** | **450** | **300** | **280** | **200** | **250** | **275** | **245** | **185** |

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in rye. The countries shown accounted for about 82 % of world exports and 99 % of world imports in 1953. Exports of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, and the U.S.S.R. represent a large part of the exports not shown.

[1]Figures for the United States include shipments under various United States foreign aid programs, but exclude those to territories and possessions.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 82 % des exportations mondiales et 99 % des importations mondiales. Les exportations de la Tchécoslovaquie, de la Hongrie, de la Pologne et de l'U.R.S.S. représentent une large part des exportations non indiquées.

[1]Y compris les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des Etats-Unis, mais non compris les expéditions vers les possessions et territoires américains.

**Table 14. - Barley :** Trade by quarters, 1952-56 **Tableau 14. - Orge :** Commerce par trimestre, 1952-56

| Country — Pays | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1953 | 1954 | | | | 1955 | | | | 1956 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles | | | | I-III | I-III | IV-VI | VII-IX | X-XII | I-III | IV-VI | VII-IX | X-XII | I-III |
| | *Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **EXPORTING COUNTRIES** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **EUROPE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Denmark | 62.1 | 55.3 | 31.3 | 40.6 | 68.0 | 56.3 | 38.3 | 1.3 | 29.2 | 34.4 | 16 0 | 23.1 | 89.1 | 99.7 |
| **N. and CENT. AMERICA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 559.1 | 595.3 | 419.2 | 347.8 | 182.8 | 217.6 | 425.2 | 432.4 | 601.5 | 241.1 | 391.6 | 283.6 | 475.0 | 135.1 |
| United States[1] | 196.1 | 94.1 | 116.6 | 385.1 | 106.1 | 4.3 | 76.8 | 178.3 | 207.2 | 198 5 | 253.7 | 623.7 | 464.7 | 355.3 |
| *Total* | 755.2 | 689.4 | 535 8 | 732.9 | 288.9 | 221.9 | 502.0 | 610.7 | 808.7 | 439 6 | 645 3 | 907.3 | 939.7 | 490.4 |
| **SOUTH AMERICA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina | 26.3 | 139 2 | 165 4 | 125.8 | 77.5 | 206.0 | 279.9 | 99.4 | 76.5 | 109 7 | 91 4 | *92.1 | *209,9 | *227.0 |
| **ASIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iraq | 84.7 | 122.4 | 116.7 | ... | 66.7 | 102.7 | 68.0 | 150.2 | 146.1 | 131 8 | 105.3 | 31.6 | ... | ... |
| Syria | 35.0 | 38 3 | 107 7 | 7.3 | 3.2 | 17 6 | 80.8 | 229.1 | 103.4 | 17.4 | 8 5 | 2.8 | 0.5 | ... |
| Turkey | 36.9 | 39.9 | 12 5 | 22.6 | 103.3 | 20.8 | 9.1 | 7.7 | 12.3 | — | — | 29.6 | 60.8 | 123.8 |
| *Total* | 156.6 | 200.6 | 236.9 | ... | 173.2 | 141.1 | 157.9 | 387.0 | 261 8 | 149.2 | 113 8 | 64.0 | ... | ... |
| **AFRICA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | 55.8 | 28.2 | 18 1 | 19.1 | 83.8 | 10.0 | 22.0 | 4.6 | 35.7 | 54.8 | 14 4 | 7.1 | — | — |
| Morocco (former French prot.) | 70.1 | 75.9 | 125 7 | 87.4 | 128.0 | 46.5 | 128.7 | 188.9 | 138 6 | 107.6 | 91 4 | 62.8 | 87.8 | 66.7 |
| Tunisia | 19.6 | 15.4 | 3.4 | 0.1 | 8.8 | 4.1 | 0.1 | — | 9.5 | — | 0 4 | — | — | ... |
| *Total* | 145.5 | 119.5 | 147.2 | 106.6 | 220.6 | 60.6 | 150.8 | 193.5 | 183.8 | 162.4 | 106.2 | 69.9 | 87.8 | ... |
| **OCEANIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 70.0 | 140.2 | 157.6 | 89.7 | 161 7 | 234.7 | 247.3 | 140.7 | 7.8 | 191.8 | 87 6 | 53.5 | 26.0 | 136.1 |
| **WORLD TOTAL** | **1 410** | **1 450** | **1 395** | **1 325** | **1 050** | **1 050** | **1 500** | **1 540** | **1 500** | **1 200** | **1 100** | **1 300** | **1 700** | **1 400** |
| **IMPORTING COUNTRIES** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **EUROPE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Austria | 20.5 | 5.6 | 10 0 | 23.5 | 11.1 | 5.4 | 14.2 | 0.6 | 19 6 | 18.9 | 14 4 | 30.8 | 30.1 | 22.9 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | 110.6 | 105.4 | 133.4 | 115.5 | 71.0 | 142.3 | 95.9 | 146.2 | 149 3 | 89 6 | 81 4 | 113.2 | 177.8 | 133.8 |
| Denmark | 15.0 | 15.7 | 99 0 | 43.2 | 37.1 | 32.0 | 193.6 | 118.4 | 52 0 | 36 1 | 94 9 | 40.3 | 1.6 | 60.2 |
| France | 51.3 | 64.4 | 8.4 | 2.9 | 108.9 | 27.4 | 4.8 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 7.1 | 1.2 | 2.9 | 57.4 |
| Germany, Western | 320.7 | 201.9 | 252.0 | 179.1 | 247.4 | 34.9 | 243.4 | 438.4 | 291 2 | 215 2 | 236.1 | 69.1 | 196.0 | 441.5 |
| Netherlands | 53.5 | 73.3 | 155.6 | 164.3 | 21.8 | 141.0 | 121.7 | 209.3 | 150 3 | 39.4 | 231 1 | 193.6 | 193.1 | 137.7 |
| Switzerland | 36.3 | 49.2 | 37.9 | 48.0 | 26.5 | 55.2 | 17 8 | 39.5 | 39 1 | 37 2 | 14.6 | 73.5 | 66.7 | 29.4 |
| United Kingdom | 287.5 | 364.6 | 236 3 | 235.8 | 238.4 | 218.1 | 156.9 | 286 2 | 283 8 | 247.4 | 301 7 | 229.5 | 164.7 | 81.2 |
| *Total* | 895.4 | 880.1 | 932 6 | 812.3 | 762.2 | 656.3 | 848.3 | 1 239.1 | 986.1 | 684.2 | 981.3 | 751.2 | 832.9 | 964.1 |
| **N. and CENT. AMERICA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | 90.5 | 190.1 | 152.3 | 101.2 | 52.6 | 36.9 | 209.1 | 169.9 | 193.5 | 39.4 | 80 9 | 22.2 | 262.4 | 64.5 |
| **ASIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Japan | 236.4 | 176.5 | 190.9 | 144.1 | 294.7 | 366.7 | 183.3 | 128.7 | 85.0 | 85.1 | 190.4 | 154.5 | 146.4 | ... |
| Lebanon | 1.9 | 2 8 | 10 5 | 3.3 | 0.6 | 3.0 | 4.8 | 21.3 | 12 8 | 5 6 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 1.8 | ... |
| *Total* | 238.3 | 179.3 | 201.4 | 147.4 | 295.3 | 369.7 | 188.1 | 150.0 | 97 8 | 90 7 | 193.3 | 157.5 | 148.2 | ... |
| **WORLD TOTAL** | **1 335** | **1 425** | **1 380** | **1 250** | **1 250** | **1 150** | **1 350** | **1 650** | **1 380** | **950** | **1 450** | **1 100** | **1 500** | **1 400** |

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in barley. The countries shown accounted for about 93 % of world exports and 88 % of world imports in 1953. Exports of the U.S.S.R. represent a large part of the exports not shown.

[1]Figures include shipments under various United States foreign aid programs, but exclude those to territories and possessions.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. En 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 93 % des exportations mondiales et 88 % des importations mondiales. Les exportations de l'U.R.S.S. représentent une large part des exportations non indiquées.

[1]Y compris les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des Etats-Unis, mais non compris les expéditions vers les possessions et territoires américains.

**Table 15. - Oats : Trade by quarters, 1952-56** **Tableau 15. - Avoine : Commerce par trimestre, 1952-56**

| Country — Pays | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1953 | 1954 | | | | 1955 | | | | 1956 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles | | | | I-III | I-III | IV-VI | VII-IX | X-XII | I-III | IV-VI | VII-IX | X-XII | I-III |
| | Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **EXPORTING COUNTRIES** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **EUROPE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Denmark | 2.3 | 4.5 | 2 8 | 10.0 | 10.7 | 8.9 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1 5 | 7.9 | 12.9 | 6 4 | 12.9 | 13.3 |
| France | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0 7 | 11.0 | 0.1 | 1.9 | 0.2 | — | 0 8 | 7.2 | 18.2 | 13.2 | 5.6 | 1.8 |
| *Total* | *2.9* | *4.6* | *3.5* | *21.0* | *10.8* | *10.8* | *0.7* | *0.5* | *2.3* | *15.1* | *31.1* | *19.6* | *18.5* | *15.1* |
| **N. and CENT. AMERICA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 312.1 | 310.0 | 155 1 | 48.3 | 80.7 | 95.2 | 247.2 | 89.9 | 188 3 | 57.4 | 65.9 | 49.5 | 20.4 | 21.2 |
| United States[1] | 5.1 | 4.4 | 3 6 | 87.7 | 11.8 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 13 2 | 81 6 | 86.6 | 71 9 | 110.8 | 62.6 |
| *Total* | *317.1* | *314.4* | *158 7* | *136.0* | *92.5* | *95.5* | *247.3* | *90.6* | *201.5* | *139.0* | *152.5* | *121.4* | *131.2* | *83.8* |
| **SOUTH AMERICA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina | 9.7 | 54.8 | 170.1 | 22.9 | 17.5 | 266.1 | 206.3 | 141.5 | 66.6 | 58 2 | 23.4 | *4.3 | *5.9 | *31.5 |
| Chile | 8.0 | 1.8 | 0 3 | ... | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0 9 | 0.1 | 0 2 | 0.6 | .. | ... | ... |
| *Total* | *17.7* | *56.6* | *170.4* | *23.3* | *17.6* | *266 3* | *206.5* | *142.4* | *66.7* | *58 4* | *24.0* | *5 0* | *6.0* | *32.0* |
| **ASIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Japan | 0.1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | ... |
| **AFRICA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Morocco (former French prot.) | 8.5 | 14.2 | 9.3 | 1.4 | *14.2 | *9.3 | *9.3 | *9.4 | *9.4 | *1.4 | *0.3 | *2.8 | *1.1 | *0.9 |
| **OCEANIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 62.0 | 45.4 | 8.5 | 27.0 | 84.0 | 4.9 | 16.8 | 10.2 | 2.1 | 19.2 | 43.4 | 27.5 | 17.9 | 66.4 |
| **WORLD TOTAL** | **470** | **475** | **375** | **225** | **240** | **410** | **510** | **270** | **310** | **250** | **270** | **190** | **190** | **210** |
| **IMPORTING COUNTRIES** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **EUROPE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Austria | — | — | 1.9 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 0.3 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | 22.5 | 34.4 | 32.4 | 13.6 | 44.2 | 40.4 | 42.3 | 31.3 | 15 8 | 14 0 | 11.0 | 13.0 | 16.6 | 20.0 |
| Denmark | 9.4 | 3.4 | 34.9 | 6.9 | 2.8 | 15.1 | 88.8 | 27.4 | 8.2 | 16.2 | 10.1 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 2.1 |
| Finland | 6.5 | 0.5 | — | ... | 2.2 | — | — | — | — | 2 2 | 10.8 | ... | ... | ... |
| France | 3.5 | 0.4 | 0 8 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 1 1 | 0 3 | 0.1 | 0.5 | — | 0.4 |
| Germany, Western | 25.3 | — | 38 7 | 30.4 | — | 10.5 | 41.6 | 58.9 | 43.7 | 22.0 | 50.5 | 23.9 | 25.1 | 25.7 |
| Italy | 8.2 | 16.9 | 8 0 | 6.8 | 24.6 | 15.6 | 10.3 | 5.2 | 0 8 | 1 5 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 13.6 | 15.2 |
| Netherlands | 33.4 | 32.7 | 77.1 | 42.5 | 8.8 | 63.4 | 91.3 | 99.1 | 54.8 | 29.9 | 50.7 | 51.6 | 37.9 | 51.1 |
| Sweden | 3.3 | 0.1 | 3.2 | 14.6 | 0.5 | — | 1.0 | 10.6 | 1.1 | 3.6 | 7.8 | 14 4 | 32.7 | 21.4 |
| Switzerland | 34.3 | 26.1 | 30.6 | 29.9 | 42.2 | 40.6 | 27.2 | 29.5 | 25.2 | 31.6 | 16.4 | 26.1 | 45.6 | 31.0 |
| United Kingdom | 34.2 | 28.0 | 5.7 | 13.1 | 31.5 | 14.1 | 3.7 | 5.2 | — | 16.1 | 17.5 | 13.2 | 5.6 | 8.8 |
| *Total* | *180.7* | *142.8* | *233.3* | *165.4* | *157.5* | *201.7* | *309.7* | *269.8* | *152.2* | *138.5* | *183.1* | *160.0* | *180.0* | *180.0* |
| **N. and CENT. AMERICA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | 243.4 | 318.8 | 122.4 | 36.1 | 206.7 | 113.7 | 217.4 | 56.5 | 102.1 | 81.4 | 44.3 | 11.5 | 7.4 | 17.7 |
| **WORLD TOTAL** | **450** | **485** | **375** | **215** | **400** | **330** | **540** | **350** | **280** | **230** | **240** | **190** | **200** | **210** |

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in oats. The countries listed accounted for about 92 % of total exports and 95% of total imports in 1953.

[1]Figures include shipments under various United States foreign aid programs, but exclude those to territories and possessions.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent une évaluation du commerce mondial. En 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 92 % des exportations totales et 95% des importations totales.

[1]Y compris les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des États-Unis, mais non compris les expéditions vers les possessions et territoires américains.

**Table 16. - Maize : Trade by quarters, 1952-56** **Tableau 16. - Maïs : Commerce par trimestre, 1952-56**

| Country — Pays | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1953 | 1954 | | | | 1955 | | | | 1956 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles | | | | I-III | I-III | IV-VI | VII-IX | X-XII | I-III | IV-VI | VII-IX | X-XII | I-III |
| | Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **EXPORTING COUNTRIES** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **EUROPE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Italy | 8.4 | 2.2 | 20.7 | 8.4 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 7.6 | 23.6 | 49.8 | 22.4 | 5.3 | 0.8 | 5.3 | 2.2 |
| Yugoslavia | 119.1 | 14.2 | 31.1 | 0.5 | — | 46.3 | 69.1 | 9.0 | — | 0.1 | 1.9 | 0.1 | — | ... |
| *Total* | *127.5* | *16.4* | *51.8* | *8.9* | *2.9* | *48.2* | *76.7* | *32.6* | *49.8* | *22.5* | *7.2* | *0.9* | *5.3* | ... |
| **N. and CENT. AMERICA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States[1] | 632.1 | 834.5 | 488.0 | 687.4 | 829.2 | 578.7 | 514.8 | 396.3 | 462.3 | 720.6 | 371.3 | 784.7 | 873.0 | 592.3 |
| **SOUTH AMERICA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina | 163.1 | 271.0 | 546.2 | 89.9 | 167.3 | 234.6 | 330.3 | 716.8 | 903.0 | 99.6 | 59.9 | 135.8 | 64.3 | *5.3 |
| Brazil | 7.1 | — | 2.9 | 20.0 | — | — | — | — | 11.7 | 42.8 | 33.5 | 3.9 | — | ... |
| *Total* | *170.2* | *271.0* | *549.1* | *109.9* | *167.3* | *234.6* | *330.3* | *716.8* | *914.7* | *142.4* | *93.4* | *139.7* | *64.3* | ... |
| **ASIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cambodia | 7.3 | 6.8 | 19.8 | 16.5 | 0.4 | 7.4 | 5.0 | 13.3 | 53.4 | 6.8 | 7.6 | 14.2 | 37.3 | ... |
| Laos | | | | ... | | | | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Viet-Nam | | | | 0.3 | | | | | | 1.0 | 0.3 | — | — | ... |
| **AFRICA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | 22.8 | 19.3 | 24.5 | 13.4 | 17.3 | 17.8 | 20.7 | 29.5 | 30.0 | 22.5 | 1.18 | 12.5 | 6.8 | ... |
| Kenya | 17.3 | 2.7 | 11.6 | 19.6 | 10.0 | 0.2 | 14.4 | 10.5 | 21.5 | 29.5 | 1.89 | 19.5 | 10.5 | ... |
| Union of South Africa[2] | 11.0 | 5.7 | 132.0 | 166.8 | 0.2 | 92.5 | 225.1 | 102.2 | 108.3 | 146.3 | 11.89 | 188.1 | 213.9 | 215.8 |
| *Total* | *51.1* | *27.7* | *168.1* | *199.8* | *27.5* | *110.5* | *260.2* | *142.2* | *159.8* | *198.3* | *149.6* | *220.1* | *231.2* | ... |
| **OCEANIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 2.7 | 6.3 | 0.7 | 2.8 | 9.7 | — | — | — | 3.0 | 3.0 | 5.6 | 2.5 | — | — |
| **WORLD TOTAL** | **1 150** | **1 285** | **1 395** | **1 150** | **1 150** | **1 050** | **1 250** | **1 450** | **1 840** | **1 200** | **800** | **1 250** | **1 350** | **1 050** |
| **IMPORTING COUNTRIES** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **EUROPE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Austria | 87.6 | 71.3 | 70.1 | 108.2 | 104.2 | 60.8 | 80.8 | 41.8 | 97.0 | 122.8 | 105.7 | 93.0 | 111.3 | 70.7 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | 94.6 | 104.3 | 104.5 | 85.2 | 84.0 | 88.0 | 91.2 | 116.6 | 122.1 | 117.8 | 0.2 | 86.2 | 136.5 | 91.0 |
| Denmark | 6.0 | 6.0 | 7.1 | 4.0 | 19.2 | 11.0 | 5.3 | 2.5 | 9.6 | 2.4 | *4.5 | *4.5 | *4.5 | 18.0 |
| France | 120.5 | 101.0 | 82.9 | 73.2 | 148.7 | 80.9 | 83.0 | 66.9 | 100.9 | 77.4 | 55.9 | 51.8 | 107.8 | 48.0 |
| Germany, Western | 106.0 | 90.9 | 186.4 | 121.2 | 167.9 | 153.2 | 205.3 | 93.2 | 294.0 | 152.4 | 117.8 | 99.9 | 114.6 | 190.1 |
| Ireland, Rep. of | 17.5 | 49.1 | 43.3 | 56.7 | 49.5 | 34.7 | 29.3 | 37.8 | 71.4 | 63.9 | 73.6 | 46.4 | 43.0 | 29.6 |
| Italy | 1.3 | 63.6 | 17.3 | 45.5 | 31.1 | 25.0 | 17.2 | 7.8 | 19.4 | 12.4 | 37.2 | 68.8 | 63.8 | 61.0 |
| Netherlands | 88.3 | 107.8 | 139.0 | 153.5 | 178.2 | 121.9 | 101.4 | 173.0 | 159.6 | 170.6 | 116.9 | 139.3 | 187.4 | 162.4 |
| Norway | 23.4 | 26.5 | 12.4 | 22.3 | 45.9 | 20.1 | 3.4 | 13.0 | 13.2 | 30.9 | 18.6 | 7.1 | 32.5 | 20.7 |
| Portugal | 15.6 | 10.7 | 17.3 | 8.1 | 6.6 | 20.0 | 19.6 | 16.1 | 13.4 | 5.6 | 9.3 | 9.4 | 8.2 | 3.6 |
| Sweden | 25.4 | 9.9 | 12.9 | 9.7 | 4.4 | 18.0 | 8.5 | 7.0 | 18.0 | 14.6 | 7.7 | 6.8 | 9.8 | 18.3 |
| United Kingdom | 348.4 | 350.6 | 331.4 | 381.5 | 342.8 | 391.7 | 242.7 | 352.2 | 339.0 | 538.6 | 280.1 | 285.4 | 422.1 | 436.0 |
| Yugoslavia | 6.9 | 39.4 | — | 1.0 | 71.0 | — | — | — | — | 1.0 | 2.9 | — | — | ... |
| *Total* | *941.5* | *1 031.1* | *1 024.6* | *1 070.1* | *1 253.5* | *1 025.3* | *887.7* | *927.9* | *1 257.6* | *1 309.4* | *830.4* | *898.6* | *1 241.5* | *1 150.0* |
| **N. and CENT. AMERICA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 40.1 | 26.7 | 41.4 | 26.4 | 15.2 | 22.0 | 42.3 | 57.1 | 44.2 | 25.0 | 27.8 | 18.0 | 35.0 | 15.5 |
| Mexico | 6.1 | 93.1 | 36.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 67.9 | 58.2 | 18.7 | — | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | ... |
| *Total* | *46.2* | *119.8* | *77.6* | *26.6* | *15.5* | *89.9* | *100.5* | *75.8* | *44.2* | *25.2* | *28.0* | *18.2* | *35.3* | ... |
| **ASIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Japan | 16.7 | 46.6 | 48.7 | 85.6 | 22.9 | 41.4 | 28.2 | 33.3 | 92.0 | 131.9 | 57.6 | 74.7 | 78.4 | ... |
| Lebanon | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 0.4 | — | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.6 | ... |
| *Total* | *16.9* | *47.3* | *49.4* | *86.0* | *23.4* | *42.9* | *28.6* | *33.3* | *92.8* | *132.6* | *57.7* | *74.8* | *79.0* | ... |
| **AFRICA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | 10.7 | 2.2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | ... |
| Union of South Africa[2] | 24.3 | 35.3 | — | — | 103.7 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | ... |
| *Total* | *35.0* | *37.5* | — | — | *103.7* | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | ... |
| **WORLD TOTAL** | **1 125** | **1 335** | **1 270** | **1 250** | **1 500** | **1 250** | **1 050** | **1 200** | **1 590** | **1 550** | **1 000** | **1 050** | **1 400** | **1 350** |

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in maize. The countries shown accounted for about 90% of world exports and 92% of world imports in 1953.

[1]Figures include shipments under various United States foreign aid programs, but exclude those to territories and possessions. — [2]Starting with 1955, the customs territory includes South West Africa.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés, mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent une évaluation du commerce mondial. En 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 90% des exportations totales et 92% des importations totales.

[1]Y compris les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des Etats-Unis, mais non compris les expéditions vers les possessions et territoires américains. — [2]A partir de 1955, le territoire douanier comprend le Sud-Ouest africain.

**Table 17. - Sugar : Trade by quarters, 1952-56** **Tableau 17. - Sucre : Commerce par trimestre, 1952-56**

| Country — Pays | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1953 | 1954 | | | | 1955 | | | | 1956 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles | | | | I-III | I-III | IV-VI | VII-IX | X-XII | I-III | IV-VI | VII-IX | X-XII | I-III |
| | Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **EXPORTING COUNTRIES** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **EUROPE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Western** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | 16.8 | 55.1 | 20.1 | 22.9 | 25.7 | 15.9 | 24.9 | 17.5 | 22.3 | 17.4 | 27.4 | 16.8 | 29.9 | 18.2 |
| Denmark | 20.3 | 1.4 | 17.4 | 2.1 | 0.6 | 8.6 | 19.2 | 34.5 | 7.5 | 2.7 | 5.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| France | 76.5 | 74.8 | 140.8 | 184.4 | 69.2 | 104.6 | 127.6 | 145.1 | 186.0 | 252.3 | 201.3 | 95.2 | 188.7 | 197.4 |
| Netherlands | 34.6 | 43.5 | 16.5 | 56.2 | 22.8 | 9.0 | 13.5 | 17.4 | 26.2 | 19.6 | 42.7 | 44.3 | 118.2 | 8.8 |
| Spain[1] | 1.2 | 31.7 | 13.1 | — | 1.2 | 1.6 | 37.5 | 13.3 | — | — | — | — | — | ... |
| United Kingdom | 172.6 | 168.2 | 178.5 | 183.4 | 134.1 | 171.8 | 194.2 | 183.2 | 164.8 | 183.1 | 176.1 | 200.0 | 174.4 | 115.1 |
| *Total* | *322.0* | *374.7* | *386.4* | *449.0* | *253.6* | *311.5* | *416.9* | *411.0* | *406.8* | *475.1* | *452.9* | *356.4* | *511.3* | *340.0* |
| **Eastern[2]** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Czechoslovakia | 37.5 | 22.5 | 42.2 | 30.8 | *22.5 | 26.6 | 25.1 | 23.3 | 94.0 | 7.0 | 16.2 | 8.1 | 92.1 | ... |
| Hungary | 10.0 | 3.7 | 6.7 | 10.2 | *3.7 | *6.7 | *6.7 | *6.7 | *6.8 | *10.2 | *10.3 | *10.2 | *10.3 | ... |
| Poland | 12.5 | 26.2 | 60.6 | 21.4 | *26.2 | 59.2 | 33.5 | 69.9 | 79.9 | 10.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 74.6 | ... |
| *Total* | *60.0* | *52.4* | *109.5* | *62.4* | *52.4* | *92.5* | *65.3* | *99.9* | *180.7* | *27.5* | *26.8* | *18.9* | *177.0* | ... |
| *Europe, Total* | *382.0* | *427.1* | *495.9* | *511.4* | *306.0* | *404.0* | *482.2* | *510.9* | *587.5* | *502.6* | *479.7* | *375.3* | *688.3* | ... |
| **U.S.S.R.[3]** | 27.5 | 37.5 | 50.4 | 53.9 | *37.5 | 44.0 | 59.5 | 38.0 | 60.2 | 50.5 | 51.8 | 33.0 | 80.2 | 29.1 |
| **N. and CENT. AMERICA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barbados[3] | 40.1 | 38.6 | 41.5 | 39.9 | 12.8 | 21.9 | 93.6 | 43.9 | 6.8 | 18.9 | 89.1 | 39.6 | 11.9 | *30.2 |
| Cuba | 1 242.0 | 1 347.6 | 1 037.2 | 1 151.5 | 1 297.9 | *1 165.8 | *1 059.6 | *1 132.6 | *790.8 | *1 271.5 | *1 295.7 | *1 011.0 | *1 027.9 | *1 337.4 |
| Dominican Republic | 136.9 | 138.4 | 127.0 | 143.6 | 72.7 | 143.4 | 200.2 | 106.6 | 57.8 | 98.1 | 203.0 | 229.1 | 44.4 | *177.7 |
| Guadeloupe | 23.3 | 21.0 | 25.7 | 31.3 | 12.6 | 18.8 | 64.0 | 19.7 | 0.2 | 42.7 | 43.4 | 30.3 | 9.0 | ... |
| Haiti | 7.8 | 7.2 | 3.8 | 5.3 | 6.9 | 6.3 | 3.2 | 5.6 | — | 3.2 | *6.1 | *7.1 | *6.8 | *9.2 |
| Jamaica | 50.6 | 69.1 | 81.6 | 73.5 | 57.8 | 93.2 | 164.1 | 36.0 | 33.3 | 68.8 | 142.7 | 66.6 | 16.0 | 110.0 |
| Martinique | 8.3 | 11.3 | 15.5 | ... | 7.5 | 7.8 | 22.8 | 17.7 | 13.9 | 14.6 | 30.9 | ... | ... | ... |
| Mexico | 2.0 | 14.0 | 17.2 | 18.3 | 6.8 | 4.1 | 25.4 | 30.7 | 8.8 | 7.9 | 23.2 | 42.2 | — | ... |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 29.1 | 33.0 | 38.1 | 43.0 | 25.0 | 46.9 | 86.6 | 18.7 | 0.1 | 46.9 | 93.4 | 26.2 | 5.6 | 42.6 |
| *Total* | *1 540.1* | *1 680.2* | *1 387.6* | *1 525.0* | *1 500.0* | *1 508.2* | *1 719.5* | *1 411.5* | *911.7* | *1 572.6* | *1 927.5* | *1 470.0* | *1 130.0* | *1 770.0* |
| **SOUTH AMERICA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brazil | 11.1 | 64.0 | 40.5 | 143.3 | 52.6 | 69.0 | 49.6 | 0.5 | 42.8 | 122.3 | 213.7 | 107.1 | 130.2 | *24.2 |
| British Guiana | 59.5 | 53.8 | 50.1 | 61.6 | *44.2 | *57.3 | *55.7 | *17.6 | *69.7 | 40.8 | 54.6 | 59.3 | 91.6 | 37.0 |
| Peru | 71.2 | 102.1 | 105.5 | 120.7 | 94.5 | 118.0 | 74.5 | 87.0 | 142.7 | 106.2 | 70.5 | 147.5 | 158.8 | ... |
| *Total* | *141.8* | *219.9* | *196.1* | *325.6* | *191.3* | *244.3* | *179.8* | *105.1* | *255.2* | *269.3* | *338.8* | *313.9* | *380.6* | ... |
| **ASIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indonesia | 0.4 | 24.8 | 53.4 | 44.9 | *4.9 | 15.1 | 18.3 | 104.2 | 76.2 | 9.3 | 11.5 | 24.2 | 134.7 | 54.4 |
| Philippines | 214.0 | 196.4 | 232.1 | 225.2 | 232.9 | 285.9 | 381.5 | *130.6 | *130.6 | 264.3 | *350.4 | *102.4 | *183.6 | ... |
| Taiwan (Formosa) | 114.9 | 218.7 | 131.7 | 146.6 | *92.8 | 125.6 | 249.0 | 84.5 | 67.9 | 118.9 | *213.6 | *166.2 | *87.6 | *275.1 |
| *Total* | *329.3* | *439.9* | *417.2* | *416.7* | *330.6* | *426.6* | *648.8* | *319.3* | *274.7* | *392.5* | *575.5* | *292.8* | *405.9* | ... |
| **AFRICA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | 9.7 | 5.9 | 8.5 | 7.6 | 2.5 | 7.9 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 19.2 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 8.2 | 12.2 | ... |
| Mauritius | 117.4 | 120.4 | 125.6 | 118.8 | 77.3 | 101.1 | 13.1 | 140.5 | 247.6 | 88.3 | — | 160.9 | 226.2 | *105.9 |
| Mozambique | 16.6 | 17.1 | 13.0 | 20.7 | 7.4 | 2.9 | 13.5 | 22.5 | 13.3 | 7.2 | 17.1 | 30.3 | *28.3 | *17.0 |
| Réunion | 34.2 | 37.4 | 42.3 | 41.0 | 65.7 | 60.1 | 8.0 | 31.5 | 69.6 | 47.3 | 23.1 | 15.5 | 78.2 | 23.4 |
| Union of South Africa | 2.5 | 24.8 | 54.4 | 60.5 | 3.0 | 49.6 | 32.7 | 68.4 | 67.0 | 6.8 | 55.6 | 94.1 | 85.5 | 26.9 |
| *Total* | *180.4* | *205.6* | *243.8* | *248 6* | *155.9* | *221.6* | *70.7* | *266.6* | *416.7* | *154.5* | *101.0* | *309.0* | *430.4* | *180.0* |
| **OCEANIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 61.4 | 184.6 | 165.4 | 161.1 | 170.7 | 164.0 | 43.4 | 264.5 | 189.9 | 183.1 | 111.5 | 173.1 | 176.8 | 105.8 |
| Fiji | 33.7 | 45.2 | 34.3 | 39.7 | 9.9 | *55.5 | *9.2 | *30.2 | *42.3 | 17.4 | 0.4 | 78.0 | 63.0 | *11.9 |
| *Total* | *95.1* | *229.8* | *199.7* | *200.8* | *180.6* | *219.5* | *52.6* | *294.9* | *232.3* | *200.5* | *111.9* | *251.1* | *239.8* | *117.7* |
| **WORLD TOTAL[4]** | **2 810** | **3 360** | **3 050** | **3 350** | **2 800** | **3 150** | **3 250** | **3 030** | **2 800** | **3 200** | **3 650** | **3 100** | **3 450** | **3 300** |

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

**Table 17. - Sugar :** Trade by quarters, 1952-56 (concluded) **Tableau 17. - Sucre :** Commerce par trimestre, 1952-56 (fin)

| Country — Pays | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1953 | 1954 | | | | 1955 | | | | 1956 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles | | | | I-III | I-III | IV-VI | VII-IX | X-XII | I-III | IV-VI | VII-IX | X-XII | I-III |
| | Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **IMPORTING COUNTRIES** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **EUROPE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Western** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Austria | 8 6 | 25 6 | 5 4 | 0.5 | 8 3 | 4 6 | 6.5 | 0 4 | 10.3 | 0 4 | 0 2 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 9.6 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | 22 3 | 20 0 | 12 1 | 8.7 | 12 9 | 3 0 | 35 1 | 5 6 | 4 8 | 2.5 | 13 5 | 12.5 | 6.2 | 10.4 |
| Finland | 30 1 | 30.8 | 25 6 | 38.5 | 21.0 | 14 8 | 33 0 | 42 2 | 12 3 | 30 5 | 42 3 | 46.7 | 34.4 | 22.2 |
| France | 90.0 | 101.5 | 83.4 | 78.2 | 101.0 | 71 1 | 83 2 | 92 4 | 87.1 | 49.8 | 104 8 | 81.6 | 76.8 | 81.5 |
| Germany, Western | 88 4 | 81 5 | 6 8 | 55.5 | 9 0 | 6 9 | 7 8 | 3 8 | 8 6 | 136 7 | 54 6 | 1.6 | 29.0 | 71.0 |
| Netherlands | 89 4 | 60 0 | 41 0 | 71.5 | 27 0 | 40 1 | 47 1 | 42 7 | 34 2 | 50 8 | 71.6 | 101.6 | 61.9 | 43.2 |
| Portugal | 29 1 | 26 8 | 30 3 | 29.0 | 23 7 | 28 0 | 32 6 | 25 0 | 35 6 | 25 6 | 29 0 | 25.7 | 35.7 | 30.8 |
| Spain[1] | 4.3 | 3 6 | 3.5 | 7.3 | 6 6 | 0 2 | 3 6 | 1.5 | 8 6 | 11 4 | 5.1 | 5.6 | 7.0 | 2.6 |
| Switzerland[2] | 34 8 | 41 3 | 42 6 | 40.2 | 29.2 | 28 2 | 57.1 | 49 6 | 35.7 | 26.1 | 49 4 | 47.8 | 37.4 | 32.3 |
| United Kingdom | 517.8 | 772 1 | 615 5 | 569.0 | 414 1 | 881 5 | 695 8 | 451 4 | 429 2 | 545 6 | 650 5 | 515.5 | 564.6 | 639.5 |
| *Total* | *914 7* | *1 163.2* | *866 2* | *898.4* | *652 8* | *1 078 4* | *1 001 8* | *714 6* | *666 4* | *879 4* | *1 021 0* | *838.9* | *854.1* | *943.1* |
| **Eastern[3]** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Czechoslovakia | — | 2 5 | 1.1 | 10.9 | *2 5 | — | — | 4 4 | — | 0 4 | 25.0 | 18.3 | — | ... |
| Poland | — | 1 2 | — | — | *1.2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | ... |
| *Total* | — | *3.7* | *1.1* | *10.9* | *3.7* | — | — | *4 4* | — | *0.4* | *25.0* | *18.3* | — | ... |
| *Europe, Total* | *914 7* | *1 166.9* | *867 3* | *909.3* | *656.5* | *1 078.4* | *1 001.8* | *719.0* | *666 4* | *879 8* | *1 046.0* | *857.2* | *854.1* | ... |
| **U.S.S.R.[3]** | — | 10.0 | 16.2 | 155.1 | *2.5 | 54.7 | 10.3 | — | — | — | 392 9 | 227.5 | — | 79.6 |
| **NORTH AMERICA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada[4] | 140.4 | 133 8 | 151.5 | 157.7 | 49.4 | 69 3 | 168 1 | 201 2 | 167.5 | 57.4 | 193 3 | 198.2 | 182.0 | 77.6 |
| United States[4] | 869.4 | 863 3 | 848 5 | 885.8 | 908 5 | 967 2 | 1 178 0 | 914 9 | 334 0 | 1 009 9 | 890 6 | 976.1 | 666.6 | 1 085.0 |
| *Total* | *1 009 8* | *997.1* | *1 000.0* | *1 043.5* | *957.9* | *1 036.5* | *1 346.1* | *1 116.1* | *501.5* | *1 067.3* | *1 083 9* | *1 174.3* | *848.6* | *1 162.6* |
| **SOUTH AMERICA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chile | 35 1 | 36 5 | 63 5 | ... | 39 0 | 7.1 | 120 4 | 79.2 | 47.2 | 28.8 | 91.( | ... | ... | ... |
| **ASIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ceylon | 32 6 | 36.5 | 35 0 | 35.9 | 34 9 | 36 9 | 41.5 | 29.5 | 32 3 | 40 7 | 52 5 | 22.7 | 27.7 | 49.6 |
| India[7] | — | 36 5 | 208 5 | 115.8 | — | 114 5 | 133 8 | 320 6 | 265.0 | 231.2 | 112 0 | *31.9 | *88.0 | *17.8 |
| Iran | 27.8 | 39.4 | 52 9 | ... | 25 7 | 82 4 | 53 4 | 43 9 | 32.1 | 70 3 | 38 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Iraq | 22.6 | 25 3 | 30 0 | ... | 18.3 | 24.7 | 30.1 | 32 5 | 32 9 | 28.4 | 34.1 | 29.9 | ... | ... |
| Japan | 198 2 | 273 6 | 253 4 | 267.6 | 241 7 | 243 4 | 269.5 | 264 2 | 236 7 | 286.3 | 220 6 | 251.1 | 312.3 | *369.9 |
| Lebanon | 5 9 | 5 4 | 7.3 | 6.5 | 3 4 | 9.0 | 5 8 | 6.8 | 7.5 | 5 4 | 6 6 | 8.1 | 6.1 | ... |
| Malaya-Singapore | 51.2 | 39.6 | 41.8 | 51.4 | 22.4 | 38.3 | 49 8 | 37.0 | 42.3 | 56.3 | 61.2 | 43.0 | 45.0 | 54.5 |
| Pakistan | 32 7 | 11 5 | 23 1 | 19.5 | — | 4.9 | 19 5 | 21.8 | 46.2 | — | 19.3 | 28.5 | 30.5 | 29.2 |
| *Total* | *371.0* | *467.8* | *652.0* | *570.7* | *346.4* | *554.1* | *603 4* | *756.3* | *695.0* | *718 6* | *544 4* | *450.0* | *570.0* | ... |
| **AFRICA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | 32 2 | 33 1 | 33.6 | 40.1 | 28.8 | 34.4 | 34.4 | 26 7 | 39.1 | 35 7 | 36.9 | 26.2 | 61.6 | 34.3 |
| French West Africa | 10 8 | 14 1 | 15 4 | 15.2 | 17.0 | 18 3 | 14 1 | 13.3 | 16 0 | 20 5 | 13 1 | 13.7 | 13.5 | 15.0 |
| Morocco (former French prot.) | 62 7 | 68.0 | 71 9 | 86.0 | 45 9 | 75.7 | 67.0 | 84.1 | 60.7 | 112 2 | 61.7 | 88.4 | 81.7 | 72.7 |
| Tunisia | 11 6 | 13 0 | 15 0 | 16.1 | 5 8 | 10.7 | 19.7 | 12.8 | 16 9 | 16 4 | 13 9 | 18.6 | 15.5 | ... |
| *Total* | *117.3* | *128.2* | *135.9* | *157.4* | *97.5* | *139 1* | *135 2* | *136 9* | *132.7* | *184 8* | *125.6* | *146.9* | *172.3* | *140.0* |
| **OCEANIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New Zealand | 24.6 | 21 3 | 28 0 | ... | 23.7 | 26.4 | 21.2 | 33.6 | 30.8 | 22.8 | 23 9 | 35.6 | ... | ... |
| **WORLD TOTAL[4]** | **2 800** | **3 240** | **3 110** | **3 310** | **2 450** | **3 300** | **3 650** | **3 200** | **2 300** | **3 300** | **3 750** | **3 350** | **2 850** | **3 400** |

NOTE : Sugar includes solid beet and cane sugar, generally excluding low-grade sugars unless otherwise specified. Raw and refined sugars are added without conversion (*tel quel*). Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in sugar. The countries shown accounted for about 96% of world exports and 87% of world imports in 1953.

[1]Through 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic Islands only ; afterwards, also Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla. — [2]Through 1953, data derived from records of reporting countries ; afterwards the source is the *Statistical Bulletin of the International Sugar Council*. The intertrade of Eastern European countries as well as their trade with the U.S.S.R. is excluded throughout. — [3]Includes fancy molasses converted into sugar equivalent. — [4]Excludes trade between the United States and territories. — [5]Includes solid glucose, maltose, etc. — [6]Includes fancy molasses, converted into sugar equivalent, imported from Barbados. — [7]Through 1952, private trade only, which is a fraction of total trade.

NOTE : On entend par sucre le sucre de betterave et le sucre de canne à l'état solide à l'exclusion des sucres grossiers, à moins d'indication contraire. Les quantités de sucre brut et de sucre raffiné ont été additionnées sans conversion (tel quel). Les totaux par continent comprennent seulement les pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 96% des exportations mondiales et 87% des importations mondiales en 1953.

[1]Jusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des îles Baléares ; ensuite comprend aussi les îles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla. — [2]Jusqu'à fin 1953, les données proviennent des statistiques d'autres pays indiquant l'origine et la destination de leur commerce; ensuite, d'après le *Statistical Bulletin of the International Sugar Council*. Le commerce entre les pays de l'Europe orientale ainsi que leur commerce avec l'U.R.S.S. est exclu. — [3]Y compris les mélasses concentrées (fancy molasses) converties en équivalent de sucre. — [4]Non compris le commerce entre les États-Unis et leurs territoires. — [5]Y compris la glucose concrète, la maltose, etc. — [6]Y compris les mélasses concentrées, converties en équivalent de sucre, importées de la Barbade. — [7]Jusqu'à fin 1952, commerce privé seulement, qui ne représente qu'une fraction du commerce total.

**Table 18. - Preserved milk :** Trade, prewar, 1948-50, 1952, 1953, 1954, and 1955

**Tableau 18. - Lait en conserve:** Commerce, avant-guerre, 1948-50, 1952, 1953, 1954 et 1955

| Country — Pays | | Exports - Exportations | | | | | | Country — Pays | | Imports - Importations | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1934-38 | 1948-50 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | | | 1934-38 | 1948-50 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 |
| | | 1 000 metric tons | | | | | | | | 1 000 tonnes métriques | | | | | |
| **EUROPE** | | | | | | | | **EUROPE** | | | | | | | |
| Belgium-Luxembourg .. | a | 1 0 | 0.3 | 0 5 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | Belgium-Luxembourg .. | a | 1.9 | 30.6 | 20.0 | 20.3 | 10.3 | 8.8 |
| | b | — | 0.5 | 3.5 | 8.9 | 9.6 | 7.2 | | b | 2.6 | 6.0 | 9.3 | 8.8 | 9.0 | 9.7 |
| Denmark | a | 18.3 | 35.2 | 45.8 | 41.5 | 29.5 | 30.3 | France | a | 2.3 | 5.3 | 1.3 | 0 8 | 0.8 | 3.7 |
| | b | 0.3 | 6.3 | 11.8 | 11.4 | 11.6 | 13.9 | | b | | 6.5 | 2.6 | 4.5 | 2.0 | |
| France | a | 5.1 | 10.6 | 15.0 | 13.2 | 14.5 | 16.4 | Greece | a | 2.0 | 28.6 | 9 6 | 8.5 | 8.7 | 10.7 |
| | b | | 0.8 | 2.8 | 2.0 | 2.1 | | | b | — | 8.7 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 6.0 |
| Germany[1] | a | 0.2 | — | — | — | 0.5 | 0.2 | United Kingdom | a | 90.9 | 44.3 | 42.1 | 34.2 | 3.7 | 1.1 |
| | b | — | 3.0 | 9.4 | 1.5 | 1.8 | | | b | 14.0 | 34.8 | 47.2 | 67.4 | 53.5 | 46.1 |
| Ireland, Rep. of | a | 5.8 | 9.9 | 8.9 | 5.9 | 1.2 | 0.5 | Yugoslavia | b | ... | — | 1.3 | — | — | 3.0 |
| | b | 0.3 | 1.8 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 1.5 | *Total* | a | *100* | *140* | *85* | *75* | *35* | *35* |
| Netherlands | a | 161.5 | 105.6 | 199.3 | 207.7 | 209.4 | 223.1 | | b | *20* | *85* | *70* | *90* | *75* | *75* |
| | b | 16 9 | 16.4 | 38.1 | 32.1 | 36.0 | 43.2 | **N. and CENT. AMERICA** | | | | | | | |
| Sweden | a | — | 1.2 | 0 3 | 1.7 | 1.0 | ... | Canada | b | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0 3 | — | 0.4 |
| | b | — | 4.5 | 6 9 | 4.2 | 2.3 | 1.4 | Cuba | a | [2]2.0 | 16.8 | 25 4 | 20.2 | ... | ... |
| Switzerland | a | 5.9 | 3.0 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.8 | 4.5 | | b | ... | 0.6 | 0.1 | — | ... | ... |
| United Kingdom | a | 16.4 | 6.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 23.7 | 42.1 | Mexico | a | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | — | — |
| | b | 0 7 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 3.2 | | b | 0.2 | 4.6 | 6.2 | 8.1 | 2.9 | *3.5 |
| *Total* | a | *220* | *180* | *280* | *280* | *290* | *320* | Trinidad and Tobago... | a | [(a)]3.3 | 4.8 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 7.2 | 6.0 |
| | b | *20* | *40* | *80* | *65* | *70* | *75* | | b | | | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 2.5 |
| **N. and CENT. AMERICA** | | | | | | | | United States | a | 0.5 | 0.1 | — | 0 2 | — | — |
| | | | | | | | | | b | 2.8 | 2.1 | 17.0 | 2.9 | 0.3 | 0.9 |
| Canada | a | 8.8 | 19.3 | 11.8 | 8 4 | 3.7 | 3.0 | *Total* | a | *20* | *35* | *50* | *50* | *40* | *40* |
| | b | 2.2 | 13.6 | 19.4 | 17.6 | 11.4 | 10.1 | | b | *5* | *15* | *45* | *40* | *20* | *25* |
| United States | a | 15.3 | 140.6 | 57.4 | 68.6 | 60.2 | 73.8 | **SOUTH AMERICA** | | | | | | | |
| | b | 2.2 | 128.1 | 45.9 | 57.9 | 90.4 | 122.6 | Brazil | a | 0 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| *Total* | a | *25* | *160* | *70* | *75* | *65* | *78* | | b | ... | 1 3 | 8 5 | 2 8 | 2.1 | 4.2 |
| | b | *5* | *140* | *65* | *75* | *102* | *135* | Venezuela | ab | 1.3 | 27.5 | 33 1 | 34 0 | 35.8 | 37.3 |
| **ASIA** | | | | | | | | *Total* | a | *6* | *10* | *10* | *10* | *15* | *15* |
| | | | | | | | | | b | *2* | *30* | *45* | *40* | *40* | *50* |
| Hong Kong | a | [3]2 0 | 2 8 | 3.5 | 3 9 | 1.9 | 1.2 | **ASIA** | | | | | | | |
| | b | [4]0.1 | 2.4 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.1 | Cambodia, Laos, Viet-Nam | ab | 4 1 | 6.3 | 17.3 | 14.1 | 16.1 | 20.4 |
| Malaya-Singapore | a | 4.1 | 6.5 | 11 2 | 6 5 | 3.5 | 3.8 | Ceylon | a | [5]1.5 | 4.7 | 6.0 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 6.2 |
| | b | — | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | | b | | | | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.8 |
| *Total* | a | *13* | *10* | *15* | *10* | *5* | *5* | Hong Kong | a | [3],[4]6 | 6.4 | 9.5 | 10.5 | 7.9 | 9.2 |
| | b | *1* | *3* | *1* | *1* | *1* | *1* | | b | [4]0.3 | 6 0 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.4 |
| **OCEANIA** | | | | | | | | India | a | [5]7.3 | 9.3 | 3 3 | 5 2 | 5.9 | *5.5 |
| | | | | | | | | | b | ... | 7 0 | 12 5 | 16.1 | 24.8 | *36.0 |
| Australia | a | 7.0 | 32 0 | 27.1 | 34 6 | 19.7 | 25.9 | Indonesia | a | 14.7 | 27 4 | 38.5 | 14.9 | 16.2 | 16.1 |
| | b | 1.5 | 14.7 | 19.9 | 27.0 | 26.1 | 29.6 | | b | — | 0 9 | 2.3 | 3 4 | 2.5 | 4.0 |
| New Zealand | a | 2.8 | 10.9 | 11.9 | 10.7 | 6.0 | 6.2 | Israel | a | 0 9 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0 1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| | b | 7.3 | 23.5 | 51.9 | 53.3 | 39.8 | 46.0 | | b | 0.6 | 7.6 | 8 8 | 12 2 | 13.5 | 13.1 |
| *Total* | a | *10* | *43* | *39* | *45* | *26* | *33* | Japan | a | [6]0 6 | — | 1.5 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| | b | *9* | *38* | *72* | *80* | *66* | *76* | | b | ... | 18.4 | 20.4 | 1.8 | 14.6 | 9.9 |
| | | | | | | | | Malaya-Singapore | a | 33.4 | 53.1 | 74 8 | 71 0 | 70.3 | 80.8 |
| | | | | | | | | | b | 0.3 | 2.3 | 1 8 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 2.4 |
| | | | | | | | | Philippines | a | 18.4 | 51.1 | 43.7 | 57.3 | 64.3 | 77.9 |
| | | | | | | | | | b | 0.3 | 2 0 | 0 8 | 2 6 | 2.6 | 4.9 |
| | | | | | | | | Thailand | a | 9.9 | [6]16 0 | 26.1 | 29 2 | 32.8 | ... |
| | | | | | | | | | b | ... | [6]0 6 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.2 | ... |
| | | | | | | | | *Total* | a | *115* | *180* | *235* | *235* | *250* | *260* |
| | | | | | | | | | b | *5* | *60* | *50* | *50* | *80* | *90* |
| | | | | | | | | **AFRICA** | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Algeria | a | 2.7 | 5 0 | 6.5 | 7.8 | 7.6 | 10.2 |
| | | | | | | | | | b | | 0 4 | 1 8 | 1.1 | 1.1 | |
| | | | | | | | | French West Africa... | a | [3]0.9 | 2.4 | 4 1 | 4 1 | 3.7 | 6.0 |
| | | | | | | | | *Total* | a | *15* | *25* | *40* | *45* | *50* | *60* |
| | | | | | | | | | b | *2* | *5* | *5* | *10* | *20* | *20* |
| **WORLD TOTAL** | a | **270** | **390** | **410** | **410** | **390** | **440** | **WORLD TOTAL** | a | **260** | **390** | **420** | **410** | **390** | **410** |
| | b | **30** | **220** | **220** | **220** | **240** | **290** | | b | **30** | **200** | **200** | **215** | **240** | **260** |
| | ab | **300** | **610** | **630** | **630** | **630** | **730** | | ab | **290** | **590** | **620** | **265** | **630** | **670** |

a - Condensed and evaporated milk.
b - Powdered milk.

NOTE : Unless otherwise indicated, sterilized milk (less than 1% of the total) is not included in the table. Malted milk and infants' food are excluded when reported separately. Continental and world totals represent estimates of total trade in milk.

[1]Postwar years, Western Germany. — [2]Includes fresh or sterilized milk. — [3]Average of 3 years. — [4]Average of 2 years. — [5]Includes Pakistan. — [6]Includes powdered milk.

a - Lait condensé et évaporé.
b - Lait en poudre.

NOTE : Sauf indication contraire, le lait stérilisé (qui représente moins de 1% de la quantité totale) n'est pas compris dans ce tableau. Le lait malté et les farines lactées sont exclues lorsqu'il en est fait rapport séparément. Les totaux continentaux et mondiaux réprésentent des estimations du commerce total du lait.

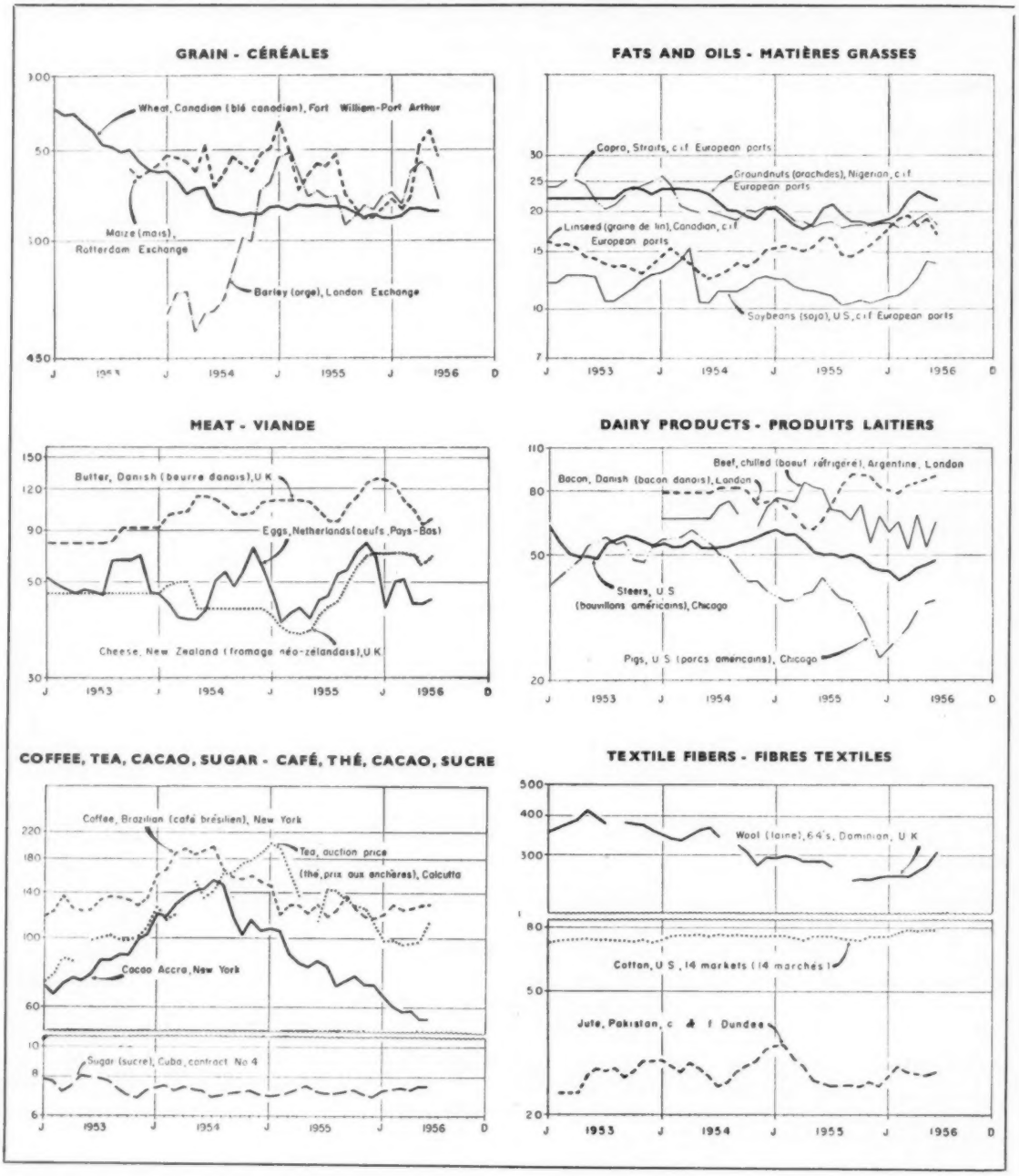
[1]Années d'après-guerre, Allemagne occidentale. — [2]Comprend le lait frais ou stérilisé. — [3]Moyenne de 3 années. — [4]Moyenne de 2 années. — [5]Comprend le Pakistan. — [6]Comprend le lait en poudre.

**Table 19A. - Price series of international significance**

**Tableau 19A. - Série de prix d'intérêt international**

**1953-56**

*U.S. cents per kilogram - Cents E.-U. par kilogramme*


GRAIN - CÉRÉALES
Wheat, Canadian (blé canadien), Fort William-Port Arthur
Maize (maïs), Rotterdam Exchange
Barley (orge), London Exchange
FATS AND OILS - MATIÈRES GRASSES
Copra, Straits, c.i.f. European ports
Groundnuts (arachides), Nigerian, c.i.f. European ports
Linseed (graine de lin), Canadian, c.i.f. European ports
Soybeans (soja), U.S., c.i.f. European ports
MEAT - VIANDE
Butter, Danish (beurre danois), U.K.
Eggs, Netherlands (oeufs, Pays-Bas)
Cheese, New Zealand (fromage néo-zélandais), U.K.
DAIRY PRODUCTS - PRODUITS LAITIERS
Beef, chilled (boeuf réfrigéré), Argentine, London
Bacon, Danish (bacon danois), London
Steers, U.S. (bouvillons américains), Chicago
Pigs, U.S. (porcs américains), Chicago
COFFEE, TEA, CACAO, SUGAR - CAFÉ, THÉ, CACAO, SUCRE
Coffee, Brazilian (café brésilien), New York
Tea, auction price (thé, prix aux enchères), Calcutta
Cacao Accra, New York
Sugar (sucre), Cuba, contract No 4
TEXTILE FIBERS - FIBRES TEXTILES
Wool (laine), 64's, Dominion, U.K.
Cotton, U.S., 14 markets (14 marchés)
Jute, Pakistan, c. & f. Dundee
J 1953 J 1954 J 1955 J 1956 D

NOTE : Please refer to price series in Table 19B for complete specifications and for quotations of recent months in original currencies. The tea price, as charted above, includes the export tax. The prices for beef and bacon were fixed through June 1954, and those for butter and cheese through April 1954.

NOTE : Prière de se reporter au Tableau 19B pour les spécifications complètes et les prix des derniers mois dans les monnaies originales. Le prix du thé, tel qu'indiqué ci-dessus, comprend les droits à l'exportation. Les prix du bœuf et du bacon étaient fixés jusqu'à fin juin 1954, ceux du beurre et du fromage jusqu'à fin avril 1954.

**Table 19B. - Price series of international significance** **Tableau 19B. - Série de prix d'intérêt international**

| Commodity : Description of series<br>Produits : Spécifications | Currency and unit<br>Monnaie et unité | 1955 June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | 1956 Jan. | Feb. | March | April | May | June |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **WHEAT** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U. S. : No. 2 Red Winter, average of daily closing quotations, nearest delivery date, Chicago exchange | U.S.$/ 60 lb. | 1 99 | 2 00 | 1.94 | 1.99 | 2.03 | 2.04 | 2.08 | 2.10 | 2.18 | 2.23 | 2.36 | 2.19 | 2.07 |
| Canada: No. 1 Northern, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur, export price, Class II | Can.$/ 60 lb. | 1 76 | 1 76 | 1.76 | 1 75 | 1 72 | 1 73 | 1.72 | 1.72 | 1.73 | 1.76 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 |
| U. K. : Average of daily closing quotations, nearest delivery date, Liverpool exchange[1] | Sh.d./ 100 lb. | 24/5 | 24/1 | 22/7 | 22/11 | 23/7 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | £.s.d./ long ton | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 27/2/0 | 26/11/9 | 26/19/2 | 27/17/5 | 27/16/10 | 27/1 9 |
| **RYE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U.S. : No. 2, cash price at Minneapolis | U.S.$/ 56 lb. | 1.14 | 1 04 | 1 05 | 1 11 | 1 06 | 1 03 | 1.16 | 1.16 | 1.22 | 1.22 | 1.24 | 1.16 | 1.15 |
| Canada : No. 2 Canada Western, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur | Can.$/ 56 lb. | 1 00 | 0 99 | 0 87 | 0 95 | 0 97 | 0 95 | 1 03 | 1.10 | 1.16 | 1.24 | 1.31 | 1.22 | 1.16 |
| **BARLEY** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U.S. : No. 3, cash price at Minneapolis | U.S.$/ 48 lb. | 1 29 | 1.18 | 1 17 | 1 13 | 1 16 | 1 13 | 1.12 | 1.10 | 1.06 | 1.12 | 1.19 | 1.20 | 1.12 |
| Canada: No. 1 feed, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur | Can.$/ 48 lb. | 1 05 | 1 04 | 1 03 | 1 02 | 1 04 | 1 02 | 1 01 | 1.00 | 1.02 | 1.10 | 1.14 | 1 15 | 1.04 |
| U.K. : Average of daily closing quotations, nearest delivery date, London exchange | £.s.d./ long ton | 24/5/9 | 24/6/10 | 22/14/4 | 23/3/0 | 23/16/0 | 23/3/8 | 24/3/8 | 24/11/11 | 23/14/7 | 25/18/3 | 26/12/9 | 26/0/11 | 24/0/0 |
| **OATS** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada : No. 2 Canada Western, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur | Can.$/ 34 lb. | 0 90 | 0 81 | 0 80 | 0 79 | 0.80 | 0 80 | 0.82 | 0.82 | 0.85 | 0.88 | 0 88 | 0.89 | 0.87 |
| **MAIZE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U.S. : No. 3 yellow, cash price at Chicago | U.S.$/ 56 lb. | 1 47 | 1.47 | 1 30 | 1 31 | 1 19 | 1 17 | 1.25 | 1.24 | 1.26 | 1.32 | 1.45 | 1.52 | 1.53 |
| Netherlands : Average of daily closing quotations, nearest delivery date, Rotterdam exchange | Guilders / 100 kg. | 27 35 | 28 12 | 25 37 | 24 56 | 23 98 | 24 03 | 24.53 | 25.10 | 24.54 | 25 62 | 29.03 | 29.92 | 28.07 |
| **SORGHUM** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U.S. : Milo, No. 2 yellow, cash price at Kansas City | U.S.$/ 100 lb. | 2.72 | 2.35 | 2.23 | 2.17 | 2.03 | 2 01 | 2.14 | 2.10 | 2.11 | 2.15 | 2.32 | 2.42 | 2.57 |
| **RICE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U.S. : Zenith, U.S. No. 2, milled, New Orleans | U.S.$/ 100 lb. | 11.25 | 10 75 | 9 05 | 8 90 | 8 90 | 9 25 | 9.20 | 9.10 | 8.90 | 8.80 | 8.70 | 8 75 | 8.40 |
| **SUGAR** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U.S. : Raw 96°, c.i.f. New York | U.S.¢./lb. | 5 53 | 5 52 | 5 53 | 5 50 | 5 56 | 5 47 | 5.33 | 5.38 | 5.38 | 5 45 | 5.52 | 5.54 | 5.51 |
| Cuba: f.o.b., export price to destinations other than the U.S. (No. 4 contract) | U.S.¢./lb. | 3 26 | 3 22 | 3 22 | 3 27 | 3 28 | 3 19 | 3.16 | 3.26 | 3.28 | 3 33 | 3.31 | 3.36 | 3.36 |
| **ORANGES** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U.S. : California Navel, auction price, New York | U.S.$/ 77-lb. box | 8 88 | — | — | — | — | — | 8.30 | 5.08 | 5.17 | 6 53 | 4 76 | 7.79 | — |
| California Valencia, auction price, New York | U.S.$/ 77-lb. box | 6 14 | 5.80 | 5 22 | 6 31 | 5.63 | 6.49 | 7.22 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Florida, rail shipment, auction price, New York | U.S.$/ 90-lb. box | 5 01 | 5.42 | 5 59 | 5 04 | 4.07 | 4 06 | 4.59 | 4.60 | 5.09 | 4 83 | 4.86 | 5.33 | 5.98 |
| **LEMONS** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany : Italian, duty free, at border | D.M./case | 26 31 | 25 08 | 26 08 | 24 79 | 27.64 | 24 50 | 25.18 | 27.96 | 28.26 | 29 60 | 26 82 | 25.42 | 26.24 |
| **BANANAS** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| French Cameroons, f.o.r. French ports | Francs/kg. | 76 | 65 | 63 | 69 | 63 | 63 | 51 | 82 | 71 | 67 | 95 | 99 | 113 |
| French Guinea, f.o.r. French ports | Francs/kg. | 80 | 63 | 62 | 80 | 90 | 71 | 55 | 118 | 79 | 83 | 112 | 111 | 123 |
| Guadeloupe, f.o.r. French ports | Francs/kg. | 70 | 68 | 64 | 87 | 90 | 67 | 53 | 123 | 98 | 81 | 109 | 103 | 125 |
| **SOYBEANS** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U.S. No. 2, bulk, c.i.f. European ports | £.s.d./ long ton | 40/9/6 | 39/17/6 | 37/1/10 | 37/12/6 | 38/6/11 | 37/9/5 | 38/4/4 | 39/2/6 | 39/18/0 | 41/15/8 | 44/19/4 | 51/0/0 | 46/10 0 |
| Chinese/Manchurian - Yellow, 2 %, bulk, c.i.f. European ports | £.s.d./ long ton | — | 36/0/0 | — | — | — | — | — | [2]37/13/2 | 38/1/8 | 40/15 0 | 40/5/0 | — | 46/15/0 |
| **GROUNDNUTS** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nigerian, shelled, c.i.f. European ports | £.s.d./ long ton | 74/8/0 | 76/7/6 | 69/16/0 | 66/5/0 | 66/10/0 | 65/15/0 | 66/17/6 | 67/5/0 | 71/19/0 | 79/15/0 | 84/7/6 | 81/16/8 | 78/13/4 |

For notes, see end of table. Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

**Table 19B. - Price series of international significance (continued)** **Tableau 19B. - Série de prix d'intérêt international (suite)**

| Commodity : Description of series / Produits : Spécifications | Currency and unit / Monnaie et unité | 1955 June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | 1956 Jan. | Feb. | March | April | May | June |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **LINSEED** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canadian No. 1, bulk, 2½%, c. & f. European ports.. | £.s.d./ long ton | 60/11/0 | 59/19/2 | 53/3/0 | 52/3/2 | 54/6/3 | 56/17/0 | 60/5/0 | 65/11/3 | 69/7/0 | 71/2/6 | 69/9/4 | 68/16/5 | 60/10/0 |
| **COPRA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Straits FM/Borneo, c.i.f. European ports ..... | £.s.d./ long ton | 67/0/0 | 67/13/9 | 64/4/0 | 65/15/0 | 66/7/6 | 65/15/0 | 66/12/6 | 65/11/4 | 65/2/6 | 65/6/7 | 69/0/0 | 71/15/0 | 66/5/0 |
| Philippine, bulk, c.i.f. European ports. ..... | U.S.$/ long ton | 182.40 | 184.75 | 172.40 | 179.00 | 185.12 | 175.00 | 175.25 | 174.25 | 175.70 | 179.00 | 188.62 | 195.70 | 175.12 |
| **PALM KERNELS** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Belgian Congo, c.i.f. European ports..... | Belg.frs./ metric ton | 6 960 | 7 080 | 6 800 | 6 962 | 7 112 | 6 990 | 7 038 | 7 025 | 6 900 | 7 013 | 7 400 | 7 620 | 7 150 |
| **OLIVE OIL** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tunisian, edible, 1%, f.o.b. ..... | £.s.d./ metric ton | 230/0/0 | 252/10/0 | 260/0/0 | 260/0/0 | 280/0/0 | 280/0/0 | 280/0/0 | 292/0/0 | — | [3]396/5/0 | [3]401/5/0 | [3]414/0/0 | [3]396/5/0 |
| **SOYBEAN OIL** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U.S., crude, 1½%, bulk, c.i.f. European ports... | U.S.$/ metric ton | 305.00 | 297.00 | 285.00 | 285.00 | 284.00 | 285.00 | 281.00 | 289.00 | 323.50 | 365.00 | 374.00 | 403.67 | 353.67 |
| **GROUNDNUT OIL** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indian, crude, 3-5%, bulk, c.i.f. European ports... | £.s.d./ long ton | 104/6/0 | 111/10/0 | 109/2/0 | 106/3/4 | 104/17/6 | 104/18/0 | 111/5/0 | [4]115/2/6 | [4]122/0/0 | [4]134/15/0 | [4]145/10/0 | [4]149/12/6 | — |
| **COTTONSEED OIL** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U.S., bleachable prime summer yellow, drums, c.i.f. European ports .. | U.S.$/ metric ton | 287 | 295 | 286 | 292 | 301 | 300 | 304 | 320 | 338 | 379 | 390 | 404 | 385 |
| **LINSEED OIL** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Argentine and Uruguayan, bulk, c.i.f. London..... | £.s.d./ long ton | 93/2/0 | 94/17/6 | 88/12/0 | 86/7/6 | 90/10/0 | 96/16/0 | 101/5/0 | 112/7/6 | 118/15/0 | 131/0/0 | 132/15/0 | 134/6/0 | 123/7/6 |
| **CASTOR OIL** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indian B.S.S., firsts, drums, c.i.f. European ports ..... | £.s.d./ long ton | 92/4/0 | 102/5/0 | 96/6/0 | 94/5/0 | 103/0/0 | 108/4/0 | 112/10/0 | 115/10/0 | 117/0/0 | 122/6/8 | 134/0/0 | 138/0/0 | 131/0/0 |
| **COCONUT OIL** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Straits, 3½%, drums, c.i.f. Rotterdam..... | £.s.d./ long ton | 94/19/10 | 94/12/6 | 92/12/0 | 93/7/6 | 93/15/0 | 92/18/0 | 94/0/0 | 92/17/6 | 93/0/0 | 97/0/0 | 100/10/0 | 102/18/0 | 98/0/0 |
| **PALM OIL** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Belgian Congo, 5%, bulk, c.i.f. European ports ..... | Belg.fr./ metric ton | [5,6]11 310 | [6]11 362 | [6]11 400 | [6]11 400 | [6]11 400 | 11 400 | 11 475 | 11 600 | 11 700 | 11 875 | 12 588 | 13 250 | 13 150 |
| **GROUNDNUT CAKE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nigerian, 56% protein, c.i.f. United Kingdom.. | £.s.d./ long ton | 41/13/4 | 41/12/6 | 41/12/0 | 40/10/0 | 41/0/0 | 41/0/0 | 39/10/0 | 40/15/0 | 39/0/0 | 38/10/0 | [7]39/9/0 | [7]39/1/0 | [7]38/12/6 |
| **COTTONSEED MEAL** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U.S., 41% protein, bagged, wholesale price, Memphis ..... | U.S.$/ short ton | 58.90 | 60.75 | 59.90 | 56.75 | 53.10 | 53.50 | 56.25 | 56.00 | 52.60 | 50.40 | 51.25 | 53.70 | 53.75 |
| **COFFEE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U.S.: Brazilian Santos No.4, ex dock New York... | U.S.c./lb. | 58.5 | 53.5 | 55.0 | 61.0 | 56.8 | 54.0 | 53.0 | 53.5 | 57.5 | 56.0 | 56.5 | 57.3 | 58.0 |
| **CACAO** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U.S. : Accra, spot New York ..... | U.S.c./lb. | 38.1 | 37.0 | 31.8 | 32.2 | 34.0 | 32.4 | 32.4 | 29.3 | 27.5 | 26.5 | 26.3 | 26.0 | 26.1 |
| U.K. : Good fermented, Gold Coast, nearest delivery date, London. | Sh.d./ 112 lb. | 290/2 | 281/5 | 254/6 | 254/10 | 259/8 | 251/11 | 248/10 | 224/0 | 207/9 | 189/11 | 186/7 | 195/4 | 206/14 |
| **TEA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| India: Calcutta, for export, leaf, auction price[8] ... | Sh.d./lb. | 3/2.8 | 4/2.6 | 3/11.4 | 3/7.9 | 3/3.6 | 3/2.3 | 2/9.0 | 2/6.7 | 2/7.0 | 2/6.2 | 2/6.7 | 2/2.3 | 3/1.8 |
| Ceylon : Colombo, for export, high grown, auction price[8] ..... | Sh.d./lb. | 2/7.9 | 3/3.1 | 4/0.5 | 3/9.7 | 3/5.7 | 3/7.4 | 3/6.6 | 3/6.3 | 3/11.5 | 4/0.9 | 3/11.6 | 3/2.0 | 3/2.5 |

For notes, see end of table. Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

**Table 19B. - Price series of international significance (continued)** **Tableau 19B. - Série de prix d'intérêt international (suite)**

| Commodity : Description of series / Produits : Spécifications | Currency and unit / Monnaie et unité | 1955 June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | 1956 Jan. | Feb. | March | April | May | June |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOBACCO** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U.S. : Flue-cured, auction price | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Average, types 11-14 | U.S.c./lb. | — | — | 50.6 | 51 5 | 55 0 | 52 5 | [3]45.0 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| type 11 | | — | — | — | 51 0 | 54 2 | 54 5 | 45.0 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| type 14 | | — | — | 42 7 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| India : Flue-cured. Virginia, redried, strips, 1st grade, Guntur | Rs.As.Ps./ lb. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3/1/0 | 3/1/0 | 3/0/0 | — | — |
| **STEERS** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U.S. : Choice, for slaughter, Chicago | U.S.$/ 100 lb. | 22 63 | 22.72 | 22.43 | 22 69 | 22 01 | 20 83 | 20.35 | 20.02 | 18.88 | 19.41 | 20.56 | 20.70 | 21.05 |
| Denmark: Steers, first class, for export | øre/kg. | 281 | 279 | 268 | 230 | 250 | 251 | 258 | 261 | 263 | 267 | 275 | 287 | 297 |
| **BEEF** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U.K. : Argentine, hindquarters, chilled, Smithfield Market, London | Pence/lb. | 31.65 | 27.46 | 27 03 | 25.38 | 28 09 | 21.53 | 25.76 | 22 81 | 24.38 | 20 46 | 26.26 | 21.30 | 25.26 |
| Argentine, hindquarters, frozen, Smithfield Market, London | Pence/lb. | 23.14 | 23 35 | 25.38 | 24 50 | 22 56 | 17.90 | 18.50 | 16.82 | 15.81 | 14.32 | 15.27 | 15.50 | 20.12 |
| Australian, hindquarters, frozen, Smithfield Market, London | Pence/lb. | 20 27 | 21 67 | 22.58 | 21 79 | 21 15 | 16 96 | 17.25 | 16.63 | 15.05 | 13.37 | 13.52 | 14.20 | 18.12 |
| **LAMB** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U.K. : New Zealand, frozen carcasses, Smithfield Market, London | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Old season | Pence/lb. | 20 50 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 22 21 | 19.97 | 19 18 | — | — | — |
| New season | Pence/lb. | 23.78 | 24.38 | 25 43 | 26 44 | 27.22 | 24.95 | 23.76 | 26.41 | 25.44 | 24.58 | 23.79 | 23.36 | 23.65 |
| **PIGS** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U.S. : Barrows and gilts, packer and shipper, Chicago | U.S.$/ 100 lb. | 19 51 | 17 83 | 16 31 | 16 18 | 14 44 | 12 23 | 10.75 | 11.47 | 12.28 | 12.98 | 15.13 | 16.36 | 16.73 |
| **BACON** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U.K. : Danish, Selection A, imported by Ministry of Food, ex quay, London Provision Exchange | Sh.d./ 112 lb. | 236/1 | 267/0 | 304/5 | 328/0 | 328/0 | 324/5 | 300/8 | 291/0 | 287/6 | 302/0 | 304/0 | 306/0 | 323/0 |
| **BUTTER** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U.K. : Danish, London Provision Exchange | Sh.d./ 112 lb. | [1]368/0 | [1]345/0 | [1]342/6 | [1]384/0 | 414/0 | 454/0 | 467/2 | 465/0 | 439/9 | 405/0 | 382/3 | 320/10 | 339/9 |
| U.K. : New Zealand, finest salted, London Provision Exchange | Sh.d./ 112 lb. | 342/0 | 329/3 | 325/0 | 349/0 | 381/0 | 399/6 | 403/2 | 402/3 | 376/6 | 342/9 | 319/9 | 300/10 | 329/9 |
| **CHEESE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U.K. : New Zealand, finest white, London Provision Exchange | Sh.d./ 112 lb. | 170/7 | 182 8 | 188/9 | 217/0 | 245/6 | 266/0 | 270/10 | 272/0 | 272/0 | 272/0 | 267/0 | 252/0 | 265/3 |
| **EGGS** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Denmark : Price paid to producers by the Danish Egg Society | Kr./kg. | 3 42 | 3 52 | 4.17 | 4 41 | 4.72 | 5 08 | 4.71 | 3.46 | 3.20 | 3 75 | 3.61 | 3.40 | 3.42 |
| Netherlands : Price paid to producers, Roermond auctions | Guilders/ 100 kg. | 200 | 207 | 238 | 250 | 281 | 304 | 276 | 193 | 232 | 238 | 194 | 194 | 198 |
| **TALLOW** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U.S. : Fancy, bulk, f.o.b. New York | U.S.c./lb. | 7.81 | 8 25 | 8.34 | 8.50 | 8.81 | 8 84 | 8.79 | 8.60 | 8.00 | 7.94 | 8.12 | 8.12 | 7.68 |
| **LARD** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U.S. : Pure, refined, 37-lb. cans, f.a.s. New York | U.S.c./lb. | 13.84 | 13 28 | 12 84 | 13 38 | 13.59 | 13.19 | 11.94 | 12.12 | 12.50 | 12.88 | 13.94 | 14.25 | 13.30 |
| **HIDES** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U.K. : Basis first East African, 8-12 lb. | Sh.d./lb. | 2/3 3/4 | 2/3 1/4 | 2/3 1/4 | 2/3 1/4 | 2/4 1/4 | 2/5 3/4 | 2/7 | 2/7 | 2/7 | 2/7 | 2/7 | 2,9 | [2]2/8 |
| U.S. : Green salted packers' steer, heavy native, f.o.b. Chicago | U.S.c./lb. | 12 0 | 13 5 | 13 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 10.3 | 11.0 | 10.5 | 12 3 | 12,2 | [2]12.6 |
| **COTTON** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U.S. : Middling 15/16", average of 14 principal markets | U.S.c./lb. | 33.84 | 33 68 | 33.58 | 33 04 | 32.93 | 33.64 | 33.70 | 34.09 | 35.19 | 35 48 | 35.50 | 35.48 | 35.52 |
| U.K.: Egyptian Karnak, fully good, c.i.f. Liverpool | Pence/lb. | 44.81 | 49 21 | 50 25 | 49 20 | 47.36 | 48.08 | 48.06 | 50.49 | 53.25 | 54 80 | 60.19 | 76.35 | 72.25 |
| **JUTE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U.K. : Raw, Pakistan, mill firsts, c. & f. Dundee | £/long ton | 90.0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 90.0 | 90.0 | 91 0 | 90.0 | 94 8 | 104.8 | 104.7 | 98.6 | 97.5 | ... |

For notes, see end of table. Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

**Table 19B. - Price series of international significance (concluded)** **Tableau 19B. - Série de prix d'intérêt international (fin)**

| Commodity : Description of series / Produits : Spécifications | Currency and unit / Monnaie et unité | 1955 June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | 1956 Jan. | Feb. | March | April | May | June |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SISAL** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U.K. : British East African, No. 1, c.i.f. London | £/long ton | 80.5 | 84.5 | 85.0 | 84.9 | 80.10 | 76.5 | 82.7 | 88.9 | 85.5 | 80.0 | ... | 79.5 | ... |
| **WOOL** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U.K. : 64's Dominion, clean, cost delivered in the U.K. | Pence/lb. | 112 | 107 | — | 96 | 97 | 97 | 99 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 103 | 112 | 118 |
| **RUBBER** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Singapore : No. 1 RSS, f.o.b., in bales | Straits c./lb. | 105.26 | 127.35 | 143.20 | 147.39 | 124.79 | 121.28 | 129.20 | 114.98 | 102.64 | 97 01 | 90 56 | 83 41 | ... |
| **LUMBER** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sweden : 2 ½'' × 7'' u/s redwood battens, f.o.b., export price, Härnösand district | Kronor/standard | 1 230 | 1 230 | 1 225 | 1 230 | 1 205 | 1 160 | 1 210 | 1 225 | 1 225 | 1 220 | 1 210 | 1 210 | 1 150 |
| U.K. : Average wholesale value, c.i.f., of imported sawn softwood | £.s.d./standard | 83/8/11 | 82/18/5 | 82/8/3 | 83/0/2 | 86/3/9 | 87/4/1 | 85/7/11 | 85/15/9 | 84/0/6 | 83/18/8 | 85/13/5 | 85/7/5 | ... |
| U.S. : Douglas fir, dried, 2'' × 4'' × 16', mixed carlots, f.o.b. mill | U.S.$/thousand board feet | 87 54 | 88 07 | 89 17 | 89 32 | 89 18 | 87 96 | 88.1. | 89.18 | 89.18 | 89.32 | 89.92 | 89.79 | ... |
| Western Germany : Edged spruce fir boards, 3 to 6m. length, 8-19 cm. width, 21-34 mm. thick, 3rd quality, sawmill price, unloaded, Bavaria | DM/cubic meter | 170 15 | 170.54 | 170.35 | 169.54 | 168.20 | 167.5: | 164 5C | 161.89 | 160.12 | 159 77 | 159.77 | 160.35 | 160.62 |
| **WOOD PULP** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada : Dry, unbleached, strong sulphite pulp, full freight allowed, Eastern Canadian mill | Can.$/short ton | 122 97 | 123.05 | 123 20 | 123 40 | 129.27 | 129 92 | 129.88 | 129.76 | 129.84 | 129 72 | 129 63 | 128.82 | 128.01 |
| Finland : Unbleached sulphate pulp, average export value | Markkaa/metric ton | 26 100 | 26 100 | 27 000 | 27 100 | 27 200 | 27 000 | 26 300 | 27 100 | 27 500 | 28 300 | 27 500 | 28 200 | ... |
| Sweden: Bleached dissolving sulphite pulp, average export value | Kronor/metric ton | 942 3 | 941.2 | 911 5 | 939 5 | 940.5 | 931 8 | 937.5 | 934.5 | 947.5 | 948.4 | 935.4 | 936.1 | 941.8 |
| **NEWSPRINT** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada : Wholesale price f.o.b. mill, Southern Quebec | Can.$/short ton | 109.84 | 109.91 | 110 05 | 110 22 | 110 95 | 115 44 | 115.49 | 115.38 | 115.46 | 114 55 | 114.48 | 113.76 | 113.19 |
| U.K. : Average import value | £.s.d./112 lb. | 2/13/1 | 2/12/11 | 2/13/1 | 2/13/3 | 2/13/1 | 2/12 7 | 2/13/0 | 2/12/5 | 2/13/5 | 2/15/2 | 2/15/3 | 2/14/11 | ... |
| Finland : Average export value | Markkaa/metric ton | 30 200 | 30 500 | 29 900 | 30 200 | 30 600 | 30 000 | 30 600 | 30 800 | 30 600 | 31 600 | 30 800 | 30 600 | ... |
| **FRESH AND FROZEN FISH** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U.K. : England and Wales: Cod, landed, mixed sizes | Sh./112 lb. | 35 | 39 | 45 | 46 | 53 | 44 | 49 | 53 | 37 | 52 | 46 | ... | ... |
| Herring, landed, mixed sizes | Sh./112 lb. | 25 | 27 | 21 | 18 | 24 | 30 | 36 | 29 | 26 | 22 | 38 | ... | ... |
| Haddock, landed, mixed sizes | Sh./112 lb. | 53 | 56 | 53 | 67 | 69 | 60 | 68 | 62 | 51 | 55 | 49 | ... | ... |
| U.S.: Perch (ocean), fillets, frozen, 5-lb. cello-wrapped pkgs., price to primary wholesalers, Boston | U.S.¢/lb. | 22.3 | 23.0 | 23.7 | 23.7 | 23.8 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.5 | 24.5 | 27.4 |
| **SALTED FISH** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Italy : Salted pressed cod, Genoa | Lire/100 kg. | 22 000 | 22 000 | 22 000 | 21 500 | 21 500 | 21 500 | 21 500 | 21 500 | 21 500 | 21 500 | 19 750 | 19 750 | [7]19 750 |
| **CANNED FISH** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U.S.: Sardines, Maine, in oil, 100 ¼-drawn cans per case, brokers quotations, delivered New York | U.S.$/case | 6.70 | 6.70 | 7.47 | 7.77 | 8.20 | 8.40 | 8.64 | 8.55 | 8.45 | 8 45 | 8.45 | 8.57 | 8.32 |
| Tuna, light meat solid pack,7-oz. can, 48 to case, brokers to dealers, Los Angeles. | U.S.$/case | 12 50 | 12 60 | 12 80 | 12.80 | 12.80 | 12 60 | 11.80 | 11.80 | 11.80 | 11 80 | 11.70 | 11.80 | ... |
| **FISH MEAL** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U.S.: Menhaden, 60 % protein, 100 lb. burlap or paper bag, New York quotations, f.o.b. East Coast plants | U.S.$/short ton | 134.80 | 131.12 | 131.56 | 137.87 | 150.00 | 153.00 | 153.00 | 150.10 | 142.50 | 138 37 | 134.38 | 137.00 | 132.50 |

[1]From 3 January 1956, new series not comparable with the previous one owing to changes in basis and grades. — [2]Green. — [3]C. and F. European ports. — [4]3%. — [5]6%. — [6]Long ton. — [7]Provisional. — [8]Exclusive of export duty and excise. Export duty in sh/d : India - from 4 April 1955, 0/9.7 ; from 6 June, 0/5.2 ; from 1 August, 0/7.5 ; from 1 October, 0/9.7 ; from 1 January 1956, 0/7.5 ; Ceylon - from 21 April 1955, 1/6.5 ; from 6 June, 0/9.5 ; from 9 September, 1/0.2. — [9]Type 11 only. — [10]Imported by Ministry of Food.

[1]Depuis le 3 janvier 1956, la nouvelle série n'est pas comparable avec l'ancienne, les spécifications ayant été modifiées. — [2]Fèves vertes. — [3]C. et f., ports européens. — [4]3%. — [5]6%. — [6]Tonne longue. — [7]Chiffres provisoires. — [8]Non compris la taxe à l'exportation et les droits. Taxe à l'exportation, en shillings et pence : Inde - après le 4 avril 1955, 0/9,7 ; après le 6 juin, 0/5,2 ; après le 1er août, 0/7,5 ; après le 1er octobre, 0/9,7 ; après le 1er janvier 1956, 0/7,5 ; Ceylan - après le 21 avril 1955, 1/6,5 ; après le 6 juin, 0/9,5 ; après le 9 septembre, 1/0,2. — [9]Type 11 seulement. — [10]Importé par le Ministère du ravitaillement.

**Table 20. - Barley : Prices in selected countries** **Tableau 20. - Orge : Prix dans certains pays**

| Year and month — Année et mois | Argentina | Canada | Denmark | France | Germany, Western | | India | Italy | Japan | Morocco | Sweden | United Kingdom | | United States | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Pesos/ 100 kg. | Dollars/ 48 lb. | Kroner/ 100 kg. | Francs/ 100 kg. | I | II | Rupees/ 82.28 lb. | Lire/ 100 kg. | Yen/ 100 kg. | Francs 100 kg. | Kronor/ 100 kg. | I | II | I | II |
| | | | | | Marks/100 kg. | | | | | | | Sh/d per 112 lb. | £.s.d./ ton | Dollars/48 lb. | |
| 1934-38 | [1]6.2 | [1]0.50 | [1]14.27 | [1]94.08 | [1]19.8 | [1]16.7 | [2]2.64 | [1]83 | 13.2 | — | [1]14.82 | [1]9/9 | [2]6/8/9 | [1]0.55 | [1]0.77 |
| 1947 | 13.5 | 1.13 | 58.44 | 1 633 | 19.4 | — | 8.62 | 6 175 | [1]758 | 1 033 | 26.56 | 26/3 | — | 1.70 | 2.22 |
| 1948 | 13.8 | 1.12 | 44.18 | 1 930 | 22.0 | 20.0 | 12.07 | 5 363 | 1 777 | 1 525 | 27.60 | 27/3 | — | 1.15 | 1.30 |
| 1949 | 15.7 | 1.36 | 48.61 | 1 933 | 32.5 | 22.0 | 14.04 | 4 331 | 2 307 | 1 250 | 23.99 | 26/1 | — | 1.04 | 1.43 |
| 1950 | 21.7 | 1.37 | 59.09 | 1 726 | 35.5 | 31.4 | [1]8.38 | 4 697 | 2 755 | 1 507 | 29.11 | 30/1 | — | 1.18 | 1.46 |
| 1951 | 27.2 | 1.27 | 63.81 | 2 652 | 44.3 | 37.4 | 8.38 | 5 447 | 3 272 | 1 960 | 35.31 | 42/11 | — | 1.24 | 1.36 |
| 1952 | 39.5 | 1.25 | 53.19 | 2 838 | 43.4 | 37.2 | 8.38 | 5 998 | 3 467 | 2 306 | 36.00 | 31/1 | — | 1.36 | 1.52 |
| 1953 | 39.5 | 0.95 | 43.40 | 2 416 | 41.0 | 36.0 | 10.11 | 3 920 | 3 788 | [4]1 955 | 28.30 | 29/9 | — | 1.15 | 1.40 |
| 1954 | 39.5 | 1.12 | 50.59 | [4]2 500 | 42.2 | 33.5 | 6.57 | 4 364 | 3 738 | [4]1 839 | 35.00 | 28/8 | 20/5/9 | 1.09 | 1.32 |
| 1955 | 50.5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | [4]7.38 | ... | [4]3 700 | [4]1 863 | [4]35.77 | ... | 24/10/3 | [4]0.93 | ... |
| 1955 I | 39.5 | 1.19 | 53.44 | 2 700 | 42.7 | 35.8 | 6.69 | 4 675 | 3 738 | 1 874 | 35.63 | [4]28/6 | 26/12/3 | 1.09 | 1.35 |
| II | 39.5 | 1.22 | 53.25 | 2 500 | 42.8 | 36.1 | 5.50 | 4 937 | 3 738 | 1 865 | 36.15 | 29/10 | 26/18/11 | 1.08 | 1.33 |
| III | 39.5 | 1.09 | 49.38 | 2 500 | 43.1 | 36.2 | 4.47 | 5 000 | 3 738 | 1 858 | 37.32 | 29/4 | 25/12/9 | 1.08 | 1.34 |
| IV | 39.5 | 1.07 | 48.30 | 3 000 | 43.3 | 36.4 | 4.75 | 5 050 | 3 738 | 1 860 | 36.40 | 27/10 | 24/8/3 | 1.07 | 1.34 |
| V | 39.5 | 1.07 | 50.50 | 2 600 | 43.3 | 36.6 | 5.12 | 5 050 | 3 738 | 1 860 | 36.41 | 26/3 | 24/12/3 | 1.07 | 1.29 |
| VI | 39.5 | 1.05 | 50.12 | 2 200 | 43.2 | 36.8 | 6.44 | 4 680 | 3 738 | 1 860 | — | 25/9 | 24/5/9 | 1.00 | 1.29 |
| 1956 I | 50.5 | 1.00 | 48.69 | 2 700 | 42.9 | 36.6 | 8.44 | 5 687 | 3 700 | 1 863 | 35.16 | 23/3 | 24/11/11 | 0.92 | 1.10 |
| II | 50.5 | 1.02 | 47.62 | 3 200 | 42.9 | 36.6 | 10.09 | 5 600 | 3 700 | 1 850 | 35.65 | 23/4 | 23/14/7 | 0.92 | 1.06 |
| III | 50.5 | 1.10 | 50.31 | 3 200 | 43.0 | 36.6 | 10.69 | 5 625 | 3 700 | 1 850 | 36.16 | 24/3 | 25/18/3 | 0.92 | 1.12 |
| IV | 50.5 | 1.14 | 55.02 | 3 200 | 43.1 | 36.7 | 8.25 | 5 725 | 3 700 | ... | 37.36 | 26/1 | 26/12/9 | 0.95 | 1.19 |
| V | 50.5 | 1.15 | 56.27 | 3 000 | 43.0 | 36.9 | 9.88 | 5 750 | 3 700 | ... | 39.77 | 27/7 | 26/0/11 | 0.96 | 1.20 |
| VI | 50.5 | 1.04 | 55.00 | ... | ... | ... | — | ... | 3 700 | ... | — | 27/8 | 24/0/0 | 0.93 | 1.12 |
| | Price in U.S. cents kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934-38 | [2]2.0 | [2]2.3 | [3]3.1 | [4]4.5 | [3]8.0 | [4]6.7 | .2.5 | [5]5.5 | 3.8 | — | [3]3.8 | [4]4.7 | 3.1 | [2]2.5 | [3]3.5 |
| 1947 | 4.0 | 5.2 | 12.3 | — | — | — | 7.0 | — | — | — | 7.4 | 9.6 | — | 7.8 | 10.2 |
| 1948 | 4.1 | 5.1 | 9.3 | 7.2 | 6.6 | 6.0 | 9.8 | 9.3 | — | 5.8 | 7.7 | 10.9 | — | 5.3 | 6.0 |
| 1949 | 4.2 | 5.7 | 7.2 | 5.7 | 8.2 | 5.5 | 10.4 | 7.4 | [4]6.4 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 8.2 | — | 4.8 | 6.6 |
| 1950 | 4.3 | 5.9 | 8.6 | 4.9 | 8.5 | 7.5 | [4]4.7 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 4.3 | 5.6 | 7.8 | — | 5.4 | 6.7 |
| 1951 | 5.4 | 5.8 | 9.2 | 7.6 | 10.5 | 8.9 | 4.7 | 8.7 | 9.1 | 5.6 | 6.8 | 11.7 | — | 5.7 | 6.2 |
| 1952 | 7.9 | 5.9 | 7.7 | 8.1 | 10.3 | 8.9 | 4.7 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 6.6 | 7.0 | 9.0 | — | 6.2 | 7.0 |
| 1953 | 7.9 | 4.5 | 6.3 | 6.9 | 9.8 | 8.6 | 5.7 | 6.3 | 10.5 | [5]5.6 | 5.5 | 7.7 | — | 5.3 | 6.4 |
| 1954 | 7.9 | 5.3 | 7.3 | [3]7.1 | 10.0 | 8.0 | 3.7 | 7.0 | 10.4 | [5]5.3 | 6.8 | 7.9 | 5.6 | 5.0 | 6.1 |
| 1955 | 2.8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | [4]4.2 | ... | [4]10.3 | [5]5.3 | [6]6.9 | ... | 6.8 | [4]4.3 | ... |
| 1955 I | 7.9 | 5.6 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 10.2 | 8.5 | 3.8 | 7.5 | 10.4 | 5.4 | 6.9 | [5]7.9 | 7.3 | 5.0 | 6.2 |
| II | 7.9 | 5.7 | 7.7 | 7.1 | 10.2 | 8.6 | 3.1 | 7.9 | 10.4 | 5.3 | 7.0 | 8.2 | 7.4 | 5.0 | 6.1 |
| III | 7.9 | 5.1 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 10.3 | 8.6 | 2.5 | 8.0 | 10.4 | 5.3 | 7.2 | 8.1 | 7.1 | 5.0 | 6.2 |
| IV | 7.9 | 5.0 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 10.3 | 8.7 | 2.7 | 8.1 | 10.4 | 5.3 | 7.0 | 7.7 | 6.7 | 4.9 | 6.2 |
| V | 7.9 | 5.0 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 10.3 | 8.7 | 2.9 | 8.1 | 10.4 | 5.3 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 6.8 | 4.9 | 5.9 |
| VI | 7.9 | 4.9 | 7.3 | 6.3 | 10.3 | 8.8 | 3.6 | 7.5 | 10.4 | 5.3 | — | 7.1 | 6.7 | 4.6 | 5.9 |
| 1956 I | 2.8 | 4.6 | 7.0 | 7.7 | 10.2 | 8.7 | 4.8 | 9.1 | 10.3 | 5.3 | 6.8 | 6.4 | 6.8 | 4.2 | 5.0 |
| II | 2.8 | 4.7 | 6.9 | 9.1 | 10.2 | 8.7 | 5.7 | 9.0 | 10.3 | 5.3 | 6.9 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 4.2 | 4.8 |
| III | 2.8 | 5.1 | 7.3 | 9.1 | 10.2 | 8.7 | 6.0 | 9.0 | 10.3 | 5.3 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 7.1 | 4.2 | 5.2 |
| IV | 2.8 | 5.3 | 8.0 | 9.1 | 10.3 | 8.7 | 4.6 | 9.2 | 10.3 | ... | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 4.4 | 5 5 |
| V | 2.8 | 5.3 | 8.1 | 8.6 | 10.2 | 8.8 | 5.6 | 9.2 | 10.3 | ... | 7.7 | 7.6 | 7.2 | 4.4 | 5.5 |
| VI | 2.8 | 4.9 | 8.0 | ... | ... | ... | — | ... | 10.3 | ... | — | 7.6 | 6.6 | 4.3 | 5.1 |

[1]Crop year from this year forward : Argentina, December-November ; Canada, Denmark, France, United States II, August-July ; Germany, Italy, Japan, United States I, July-June ; India, May-April ; Sweden, August-May ; United Kingdom I, September-August ; from 1948, July-June. — [2]1939. — [3]Original quotation in shilling per 100 lb. — [4]Provisional. — [5]Monthly prices do not include payments under the Home-Grown Cereals Deficiency Payments Scheme.

**Argentina** : 1934-38, good to superior ; 1947, No. 2 ; from 1948, No. 2 feed, bagged, on wagon, in port, Buenos Aires; from 1947, government fixed price. — **Canada** : 1934-38, No. 3 C.W., wholesale price ; from 1947, No. 1 feed, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur ; 1947 and 1948, price to producers ; from 1949, domestic wholesale and export price. — **Denmark** : Fodder, average of quotations, Copenhagen Exchange. — **France** : Domestic, price to producers, excluding taxes ; 1934-38, free price, Paris ; 1947 through August 1951, government fixed price ; from September 1951, average of quotations, Paris Commercial Exchange. — **Germany, Western** : **I** - Brewing, average price to producers. **II** - Fodder, average price to producers. — **India** : Average wholesale price ; 1939 through 1949 provincial ; 1950 through April 1953, procurement price, Punjab ; from May 1953, Abohar, Punjab. — **Italy** : Price to producers ; 1934-38, government fixed, Southern Italy ; from 1947, free price, Foggia. — **Japan** : Naked, average price to producers, including straw bags ; from 1947, government fixed price exclusive of premiums. — **Morocco** : "Chaouia," wholesale price, Casablanca. — **Sweden** : Fodder, average price to producers ; through 1938, selected coastal and inland towns ; 1947 and 1948, government fixed price. — **United Kingdom** : **I** - All descriptions, average price to growers, England and Wales. **II** - Average of quotations, London Exchange ; 1934-38, feed, spot price ; from 1954, futures price, nearest delivery date. — **United States** : **I** - Average price received by farmers. **II** - No. 3, wholesale price, Minneapolis.

[1]Campagne agricole à partir de cette année : Argentine, décembre-novembre ; Canada, Danemark, France, Etats-Unis II, août-juillet ; Allemagne, Italie, Japon, Etats-Unis I, juillet-juin ; Inde, mai-avril ; Suède, août-mai ; Royaume-Uni I, septembre-août ; depuis 1948, juillet-juin. — [2]1939. — [3]Cotation originale en shillings par 100 lb. — [4]Chiffre provisoire. — [5]Les prix mensuels ne comprennent pas les versements au titre du « Home-Grown Cereals Deficiency Payments Scheme ».

**Argentine** : 1934-38, orge bonne à supérieure, 1947, orge N° 2 ; depuis 1948, orge fourragère N° 2, en sac, sur wagon au port, Buenos Aires ; depuis 1948, prix fixé par le gouvernement. — **Canada** : Jusqu'à fin 1938, prix de gros pour orge N° 3, C.W. ; 1947, orge fourragère N° 1, base en magasin Fort William-Port Arthur ; 1947 et 1948, prix à la production ; à partir de 1949, prix de gros intérieur et d'exportation. — **Danemark** : Cours moyen de la Bourse de Copenhague pour orge fourragère. — **France** : Orge indigène, prix à la production, taxes non comprises ; 1934-38, prix du marché libre, Paris ; de 1947 à fin août 1951, prix fixé par le gouvernement ; à partir de septembre 1951, moyenne des cours de la Bourse de commerce de Paris. — **Allemagne occidentale** : **I** - Orge de brasserie, prix moyen à la production. **II** - Orge fourragère, prix moyen à la production. — **Inde** : Prix de gros moyen ; 1939 à 1949, dans les provinces ; 1950 à avril 1953, prix des achats du gouvernement, Pendjab ; depuis mai 1953, à Abohar, Pendjab. — **Italie** : Prix à la production ; 1934-38, prix fixé par le gouvernement, Italie méridionale ; depuis 1947, prix du marché libre, Foggia. — **Japon** : Orge nue, prix moyen à la production, sacs de paille compris ; à partir de 1947, prix fixé par le gouvernement, primes non comprises. — **Maroc** : Orge « Chaouia », prix de gros, Casablanca. — **Suède** : Orge fourragère, prix moyen à la production ; jusqu'à fin 1938, dans certaines villes de la côte et de l'intérieur ; 1947 et 1948, prix fixé par le gouvernement. — **Royaume-Uni** : **I** - Tous types d'orge, prix moyen à la production, Angleterre et pays de Galles. **II** - Moyenne des cours à la bourse de Londres ; 1934-38, orge fourragère, prix au comptant ; depuis 1954, prix à terme le plus proche. — **Etats-Unis** : **I** - Prix moyen à la production. **II** - N° 3 ; prix de gros, Minneapolis.

**Table 21. - Oats : Prices in selected countries**

**Tableau 21. - Avoine : Prix dans certains pays**

| Year and month — Année et mois | Argentina | Belgium | Canada | Denmark | France | Germany, Western | Sweden | United Kingdom | United States | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales | | | | | | | | | |
| | Pesos/ 100 kg. | Francs/ 100 kg. | Dollars/ 34 lb. | Kroner/ 100 kg. | Francs/ 100 kg. | Marks/ 100 kg. | Kronor/ 100 kg. | Sh/d per 112 lb. | I | II |
| | | | | | | | | | Dollars/32 lb. | |
| 1934-38 | [1]5.8 | 89.03 | [1]0.40 | [1]13.86 | [1]86.15 | [1]17.1 | [1]13.21 | [1]7/1 | [1]0.35 | [1]0.36 |
| 1947 | 16.0 | 316.25 | 0.84 | 58.42 | 1 383 | 17.5 | 21.03 | 20 6 | 1.05 | 1.05 |
| 1948 | 16.0 | 409.45 | 0.78 | 41.75 | 1 815 | 20.0 | 22.00 | 21 2 | 0.73 | 0.74 |
| 1949 | 14.0 | 307.37 | 0.91 | 41.56 | 1 818 | 21.8 | 22.41 | 21 1 | 0.66 | 0.70 |
| 1950 | 21.0 | 306.30 | 0.96 | 56.12 | 1 625 | 30.7 | 27.38 | 22/10 | 0.79 | 0.88 |
| 1951 | 25.5 | 403.74 | 0.91 | 57.57 | 2 462 | 37.3 | 33.56 | 28 0 | 0.82 | 0.89 |
| 1952 | 38.0 | 391.50 | 0.80 | 42.55 | 2 221 | 35.1 | 33.45 | 25/0 | 0.79 | 0.83 |
| 1953 | 38.0 | 296.78 | 0.73 | 41.70 | 2 129 | 32.1 | 25.82 | 23 0 | 0.74 | 0.77 |
| 1954 | 38.0 | 298.68 | 0.90 | 50.03 | [2]2 000 | 30.7 | 34.33 | 24/9 | 0.72 | 0.77 |
| 1955 | 55.0 | 317.35 | ... | ... | ... | ... | [2]36.15 | ... | [2]0.60 | ... |
| 1955 I | 38.0 | 342.72 | 0.95 | 52.69 | 2 100 | 32.5 | 35.44 | 27/9 | 0.77 | 0.81 |
| II | 38.0 | 338.88 | 0.95 | 51.44 | 1 900 | 32.8 | 35.83 | 28 2 | 0.76 | 0.80 |
| III | 38.0 | 315.60 | 0.90 | 48.19 | 1 900 | 33.0 | 36.89 | 27 7 | 0.74 | 0.77 |
| IV | 38.0 | 326.21 | 0.92 | 47.90 | 2 000 | 33.2 | 35.65 | 26 4 | 0.73 | 0.71 |
| V | 38.0 | 341.30 | 0.93 | 51.19 | 1 900 | 33.7 | 35.82 | 26 4 | 0.72 | 0.71 |
| VI | 38.0 | 330.00 | 0.90 | 52.25 | 2 000 | 34.0 | — | 27 7 | 0.70 | 0.71 |
| VII | 38.0 | 327.50 | 0.81 | 55.06 | 2 000 | 34.3 | — | 28 6 | 0.60 | — |
| VIII | 38.0 | 302.92 | 0.81 | 42.25 | 2 000 | 33.6 | — | 22 5 | 0.55 | 0.58 |
| IX | 38.0 | 290.60 | 0.79 | 44.15 | 2 000 | 32.4 | 33.79 | 21/7 | 0.56 | 0.61 |
| X | 38.0 | 298.80 | 0.79 | 44.50 | 1 900 | 32.0 | 34.83 | 23 3 | 0.59 | — |
| XI | 38.0 | 294.20 | 0.80 | 44.19 | 2 000 | 32.3 | 35.39 | 23 5 | 0.60 | 0.64 |
| XII | 55.0 | 299.60 | 0.82 | 45.35 | 2 100 | 32.3 | 35.91 | 22 7 | 0.63 | 0.69 |
| 1956 I | 55.0 | 303.00 | 0.82 | 44.31 | 2 000 | 32.5 | 36.20 | 23 0 | 0.62 | 0.67 |
| II | 55.0 | 300.20 | 0.85 | 43.88 | 2 400 | 32.8 | 36.24 | 22 6 | 0.62 | 0.66 |
| III | 55.0 | 310.00 | 0.88 | 45.82 | 2 400 | 33.6 | 36.27 | 22 1 | 0.62 | 0.66 |
| IV | 55.0 | 333.50 | 0.88 | 50.12 | 2 400 | 34.2 | 37.06 | 23 4 | 0.62 | 0.68 |
| V | 55.0 | 333.10 | 0.89 | 53.06 | 2 200 | 34.5 | 39.66 | 25/3 | 0.63 | 0.71 |
| VI | 55.0 | 322.50 | 0.87 | 51.76 | ... | ... | — | 24/11 | 0.63 | 0.72 |
| | Prices in U. S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934-38 | [1]2.0 | 3.2 | [1]2.7 | [1]3.0 | [1]4.0 | [1]6.9 | [1]3.3 | [1]3.4 | [1]2.4 | [1]2.5 |
| 1947 | 4.8 | 7.2 | 5.5 | 12.3 | — | — | 5.9 | 8.1 | 7.2 | 7.3 |
| 1948 | 4.8 | 9.3 | 5.1 | 8.9 | [2]6.8 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 8.4 | 5.0 | 5.1 |
| 1949 | 3.7 | 6.8 | 5.4 | 6.2 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 4.6 | 6.5 | 4.5 | 4.8 |
| 1950 | 4.2 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 8.1 | 4.6 | 7.3 | 5.3 | 6.3 | 5.4 | 6.1 |
| 1951 | 5.1 | 8.1 | 5.8 | 8.3 | 7.2 | 8.9 | 6.5 | 7.7 | 5.6 | 6.1 |
| 1952 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 5.3 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 8.4 | 6.5 | 7.1 | 5.4 | 5.7 |
| 1953 | 7.6 | 5.9 | 5.0 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 7.6 | 5.0 | 6.3 | 5.1 | 5.3 |
| 1954 | 7.6 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 7.2 | [2]5.7 | 7.3 | 6.6 | ... | [2]5.2 | 5.3 |
| 1955 | 3.1 | 6.3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | [2]7.0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1955 I | 7.6 | 6.9 | 6.3 | 7.6 | 6.0 | 7.7 | 6.9 | 7.6 | 5.3 | 5.6 |
| II | 7.6 | 6.8 | 6.3 | 7.4 | 5.4 | 7.8 | 6.9 | 7.8 | 5.2 | 5.5 |
| III | 7.6 | 6.3 | 5.9 | 7.0 | 5.4 | 7.9 | 7.1 | 7.6 | 5.1 | 5.3 |
| IV | 7.6 | 6.5 | 6.0 | 6.9 | 5.7 | 7.9 | 6.9 | 7.3 | 5.0 | 4.9 |
| V | 7.6 | 6.8 | 6.1 | 7.4 | 5.4 | 8.0 | 6.9 | 7.3 | 4.9 | 4.9 |
| VI | 7.6 | 6.6 | 5.9 | 7.6 | 5.7 | 8.1 | — | 7.6 | 4.8 | 4.9 |
| VII | 7.6 | 6.5 | 5.4 | 8.0 | 5.7 | 8.2 | — | 7.9 | 4.1 | — |
| VIII | 7.6 | 6.1 | 5.3 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 8.0 | — | 6.2 | 3.8 | 4.0 |
| IX | 7.6 | 5.8 | 5.2 | 6.4 | 5.7 | 7.7 | 6.5 | 5.9 | 3.9 | 4.2 |
| X | 5.7 | 6.0 | 5.2 | 6.4 | 5.4 | 7.6 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 4.1 | — |
| XI | 2.1 | 5.9 | 5.2 | 6.4 | 5.7 | 7.7 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 4.2 | 4.4 |
| XII | 3.1 | 6.0 | 5.3 | 6.6 | 6.0 | 7.7 | 6.9 | 6.2 | 4.3 | 4.8 |
| 1956 I | 3.1 | 6.1 | 5.4 | 6.4 | 5.7 | 7.7 | 7.0 | 6.3 | 4.3 | 4.6 |
| II | 3.1 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 6.4 | 6.9 | 7.8 | 7.0 | 6.2 | 4.3 | 4.5 |
| III | 3.1 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 8.0 | 7.0 | 6.1 | 4.3 | 4.5 |
| IV | 3.1 | 6.7 | 5.7 | 7.3 | 6.9 | 8.1 | 7.2 | 6.4 | 4.3 | 4.7 |
| V | 3.1 | 6.7 | 5.8 | 7.7 | 6.3 | ... | 7.7 | 7.0 | 4.4 | 4.9 |
| VI | 3.1 | 6.4 | ... | 7.5 | ... | ... | — | 6.9 | 4.4 | 5.0 |

[1]Crop year from this year forward : Argentina, December-November ; Canada, Denmark and France, August-July ; Western Germany and United States, July-June ; Sweden, August-May ; United Kingdom, September-August, and from 1948, July-June. — [2]Provisional.

**Argentina**: White and yellow; from 1948, No. 2 yellow, bagged, on wagon in port, Buenos Aires ; from 1947, government fixed price. — **Belgium** : Average price to producers, excluding taxes and premiums leading markets. — **Canada** : 1934-38 and 1947 through 1948, average price to producers ; from 1949, No. 2 C.W., basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur, domestic wholesale and export price. — **Denmark** : Average of quotations, Copenhagen Exchange. — **France**: Domestic price to producers, excluding taxes ; 1934-38 ; free price, Paris ; 1947 through 1950, government fixed price ; from 1951, average of quotations, Paris Commercial Exchange. — **Germany, Western** : Fodder, standard price to producers. — **Sweden** : White, fodder, average price to producers ; 1934-38, price at selected coastal and inland towns ; 1947 and 1948, government fixed price. — **United Kingdom** : All descriptions, average price to growers (England and Wales) : — **United States** : **I** - Average price received by farmers. **II** - No. 3, white, wholesale price, Chicago.

[1]Campagne agricole à partir de cette année : Argentine, décembre-novembre ; Canada, Danemark et France, août-juillet ; Allemagne occidentale et Etats-Unis, juillet-juin ; Suède, août-mai ; Royaume-Uni, septembre-août, depuis 1948, juillet-juin. — [2]Chiffre provisoire.

**Argentine** : Avoine blanche et jaune ; depuis 1948, avoine jaune N° 2, en sacs, sur wagons, au port, Buenos Aires ; depuis 1947, prix fixé par le gouvernement. — **Belgique** : Prix moyen à la production, principaux marchés, non compris les taxes et les subventions. — **Canada** : 1934-38 et 1947 à fin 1948, prix moyen à la production ; depuis 1949, N° 2 C.W., base en magasin Fort William-Port Arthur ; prix de gros intérieur et prix à l'exportation. — **Danemark** : Moyenne des cours, bourse de Copenhague. — **France** : Avoine indigène, prix à la production, taxes non comprises ; 1934-38, prix du marché libre, Paris ; 1947-50, prix fixé par le gouvernement ; depuis 1951, moyenne des cours de la Bourse de commerce de Paris. — **Allemagne occidentale** : Avoine fourragère, prix standard à la production. — **Suède** : Avoine blanche fourragère, prix moyen à la production ; 1934-38, prix dans certaines villes de la côte et de l'intérieur ; 1947 et 1948, prix fixé par le gouvernement. — **Royaume-Uni** : Avoine tous genres, prix moyen à la production (Angleterre et pays de Galles) : — **Etats-Unis** : **I** - Prix moyen à la production. **II** - N° 3, blanche, prix de gros, Chicago.

**Table 22. - Maize : Prices in selected countries** **Tableau 22. - Maïs : Prix dans certains pays**

| Year and month — Année et mois | Argentina | Brazil | Egypt | India | Indonesia | Italy | Netherlands | Union of S. Africa | United States | | Yugoslavia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Pesos/ 100 kg. | Cruzeiros/ 60 kg. | Piastres/ 140 kg. | Rupees/ 82.28 lb. | Rupiah/ 100 kg. | Lire/ 100 kg. | Guilders/ 100 kg. | Sh/d. per 200 lb. | I | II | Dinars/ 100 kg. |
| | | | | | | | | | Dollars/56 lb. | | |
| 1934-38 | [1]6.2 | [1]19.06 | [2]92 | [1]2.35 | 3.68 | [1]78 | [1]4.0 | [1]8/10 | [1]0.71 | [1]0.77 | — |
| 1947 | 10.0 | 64.28 | 220 | 10.46 | ... | 5 663 | — | 21/3 | 2.16 | 2.33 | [1]250 |
| 1948 | 15.5 | 87.03 | 220 | 12.25 | 40.32 | 5 875 | — | 22/0 | 1.30 | 1.38 | 283 |
| 1949 | 16.0 | 96.89 | 220 | 12.40 | 40.95 | 4 865 | — | 22/0 | 1.25 | 1.29 | 283 |
| 1950 | 32.0 | 74.69 | 230 | 10.22 | 41 43 | 6 354 | — | 24/0 | 1.53 | 1.73 | 283 |
| 1951 | 40.0 | 96.67 | 230 | 15.41 | 125.26 | 5 453 | — | 26/6 | 1.66 | 1.83 | 500 |
| 1952 | 45.0 | 130.88 | 242 | [3, 6]11.56 | 139.06 | 6 269 | — | 30/0 | 1.51 | 1.59 | 1 899 |
| 1953 | 45.0 | 160.33 | 254 | 10.41 | 98.54 | 4 529 | 27.18 | 32/0 | 1.48 | 1.53 | 1 589 |
| 1954 | 45.0 | 138.20 | 266 | 7.31 | 74.71 | 4 886 | 27.65 | 31/0 | 1.42 | 1.48 | 2.002 |
| 1955 | 70.0 | 231.41 | 323 | ... | 165.90 | ... | 26.34 | 30/0 | [8]1.31 | ... | ... |
| 1955 I | 45.0 | 168.14 | 264 | 7.38 | 91.25 | 4 750 | 29.47 | 31/0 | 1.40 | 1.52 | 1 981 |
| II | 45.0 | 166.19 | 284 | 7.75 | 120.00 | 4 850 | 28.39 | 31/0 | 1.40 | 1.50 | 2 122 |
| III | 45.0 | 184.22 | 284 | [7]7.00 | 136.25 | 4 750 | 26.01 | 31/0 | 1.36 | 1.46 | 2 118 |
| IV | 45.0 | 203.45 | 284 | [6]6.88 | 148.75 | 4 950 | 26.78 | 31/0 | 1.36 | 1.46 | 2 176 |
| V | 45.0 | 196.58 | 298 | 7.00 | 148.75 | 4 950 | 27.78 | 30/0 | 1.40 | 1.48 | 2 245 |
| VI | 45.0 | 215.08 | 312 | [7]7.75 | 153.75 | 5 450 | 27.35 | 30/0 | 1.40 | 1.47 | 2 198 |
| VII | 45.0 | 212.96 | 360 | 8.00 | 171.25 | 5 815 | 28.12 | 30/0 | 1.40 | 1.47 | 2 313 |
| VIII | 45.0 | 251.12 | 369 | 8.00 | 178.75 | 6 050 | 25.37 | 30/0 | 1.30 | 1.30 | 2 383 |
| IX | 45.0 | 256.64 | 398 | 8.00 | 215.00 | — | 24.56 | 30/0 | 1.24 | 1.31 | 2 397 |
| X | 45.0 | 287.40 | 372 | 8.25 | 210.00 | 4 950 | 23.98 | 30/0 | 1.14 | 1.19 | 2 343 |
| XI | 45.0 | 307.73 | 309 | 9.75 | 210.00 | 5 000 | 24.03 | 30/0 | 1.09 | 1.17 | 2 310 |
| XII | 45.0 | 327.39 | 317 | 10.25 | 207.00 | 4 650 | 24.53 | 30/0 | 1.15 | 1.25 | 2.354 |
| 1956 I | 45.0 | 296.18 | 328 | 11.75 | 191.00 | 4 750 | 25.10 | 30/0 | 1.16 | 1.24 | 2 446 |
| II | 45.0 | 275.42 | ... | 11.00 | 214.00 | 4 750 | 24.54 | 30/0 | 1.18 | 1.26 | 2 443 |
| III | 45.0 | 258.87 | 351 | 11.25 | 219.00 | 4 850 | 25 62 | 30/0 | 1.20 | 1.32 | 2 587 |
| IV | 70.0 | 241.25 | ... | 9.50 | 250.00 | — | 29.03 | 30/0 | 1.32 | 1.45 | 2 577 |
| V | 70.0 | 215.00 | 408 | 10.50 | 250.00 | 5 050 | 29.92 | 29/6 | 1.39 | 1.52 | 2 666 |
| VI | 70.0 | ... | 409 | 12.50 | 250.00 | ... | 28.07 | 29/6 | 1.42 | 1.53 | ... |
| | Prices in U. S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934-38 | [1]2.0 | [1]1.8 | [2]3.3 | [1]2.2 | 2.3 | [1]5.2 | 2.5 | [1]2.4 | [1]2.8 | [1]3.1 | — |
| 1947 | 3.0 | 5.8 | 6.5 | 8.5 | ... | — | — | 4.7 | 8.5 | 9.2 | [1]5.0 |
| 1948 | 4.6 | 7.8 | 6.5 | 9.9 | 15.2 | 10.2 | — | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 5.6 |
| 1949 | 4.2 | 8.7 | 5.9 | 9.2 | 13.0 | 8.3 | — | 4.0 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.6 |
| 1950 | 6.4 | 6.7 | 4.7 | 5.8 | 10.9 | 10.2 | — | 3.7 | 6.0 | 6.8 | 5.6 |
| 1951 | 8.0 | 8.7 | 4.7 | 9.7 | 33.0 | 8.7 | — | 4.1 | 6.5 | 7.2 | 10.0 |
| 1952 | 9.0 | 11.8 | 5.0 | [3, 6]6.5 | 14.5 | 10.0 | — | 4.6 | 5.9 | 6.3 | 6.3 |
| 1953 | 9.0 | — | 5.2 | 6.1 | 8.6 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 4.9 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 5.3 |
| 1954 | 9.0 | — | 5.5 | 4.1 | 6.6 | 7.8 | 7.5 | 4.8 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 6.7 |
| 1955 | 3.9 | — | 6.6 | ... | 14.6 | ... | 6.5 | 4.6 | [8]5.2 | ... | ... |
| 1955 I | 9.0 | — | 5.4 | 4.2 | 8.0 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 4.8 | 5.5 | 6.0 | 6.6 |
| II | 9.0 | — | 5.8 | 4.4 | 10.5 | 7.8 | 7.5 | 4.8 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 7.1 |
| III | 9.0 | — | 5.8 | [7]3.9 | 12.0 | 7.6 | 6.8 | 4.8 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 7.1 |
| IV | 9.0 | — | 5.8 | [7]3.9 | 13.0 | 7.9 | 7.0 | 4.8 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 7.3 |
| V | 9.0 | — | 6.1 | 3.9 | 13.0 | 7.9 | 7.3 | 4.6 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 7.5 |
| VI | 9.0 | — | 6.4 | [7]4.3 | 13.5 | 8.7 | 7.2 | 4.6 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 7.3 |
| VII | 9.0 | — | 7.6 | 4.5 | 15.0 | 9.3 | 7.4 | 4.6 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 7.7 |
| VIII | 9.0 | — | — | 4.5 | 15.7 | 9.7 | 6.7 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 7.9 |
| IX | 9.0 | — | 8.2 | 4.5 | 18.9 | — | 6.5 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 8.0 |
| X | 6.8 | — | 7.6 | 4.6 | 18.4 | 7.9 | 6.3 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 7.8 |
| XI | 2.5 | — | 6.8 | 5.5 | 18.4 | 8.0 | 6.3 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 7.7 |
| XII | 2.5 | — | 6.5 | 5.8 | 18.2 | 7.4 | 6.5 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 7.8 |
| 1956 I | 2.5 | — | 6.7 | 6.6 | 16.8 | 7.6 | 6.6 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 8.1 |
| II | 2.5 | — | ... | 6.2 | 18.8 | 7.6 | 6.5 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 5.0 | 8.1 |
| III | 2.5 | — | 7.2 | 6.3 | 19.2 | 7.8 | 6.7 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 8.6 |
| IV | 3.9 | — | ... | 5.3 | 21.9 | — | 7.6 | 4.6 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 8.6 |
| V | 3.9 | — | 8.4 | 5.9 | 21.9 | 8.1 | 7.9 | 4.6 | 5.5 | 6.0 | 8.9 |
| VI | 3.9 | ... | 8.4 | 7.0 | 21.9 | ... | 7.4 | 4.6 | 5.6 | 6.0 | ... |

[1]Crop year from this year forward : Argentina, April-March ; India November-October ; Italy, September-August ; Union of South Africa, May-April ; United States, October-September ; Yugoslavia, August-July. — [2]1938. — [3]1935-39. — [4]1939. — [5]Original quotation in guilders per 200 kg. — [6]January-October average price : 13.65 rupees or $77. — [7]Includes incidental charges. — [8]Provisional.

**Argentina** : Yellow and red, bagged, on wagon, in port, Buenos Aires ; from 1947, government fixed price. — **Brazil** : Yellow, average of quotations, São Paulo Exchange. — **Egypt** : Nab el Gamal, middling ; 1935-39, wholesale price, Cairo ; from 1947, average price to producers ; 1947 through February 1954, government fixed price. — **India** : Wholesale price ; 1939, provincial ; from 1947, Malhipur bold, Bahraich, Uttar Pradesh. — **Indonesia** : Wholesale price ; 1934-38, yellow, shelled, Jakarta, Semarang, and Surabaya ; from 1948, white, shelled, Jakarta. — **Italy** : Price to producers ; 1934-38, government fixed, North Italy ; from 1947, free price, Venice. — **Netherlands** : Futures price, nearest delivery date, Rotterdam Exchange. — **Union of South Africa** : 1934-38, White Dents No. 2, bagged, free on rail producer's station, average price to producers ; from 1947, White Dents No. 2 and Yellow Flints No. 6, government fixed price. — **United States** : **I** - Average price received by farmers. **II** - No. 3 yellow ; wholesale price, Chicago. — **Yugoslavia** : Average quality, fixed price to producers for quantities delivered to government.

[1]Campagne agricole à partir de cette année : Argentine, avril-mars ; Inde, novembre-octobre ; Italie, septembre-août ; Union Sud-Africaine, mai-avril ; Etats-Unis, octobre-septembre ; Yougoslavie, août-juillet. — [2]1938. — [3]1935-39. — [4]1939. — [5]Cotation originale en florins par 200 kg. — [6]Prix moyen pour janvier-octobre : 13.65 rupees ou $77. — [7]Y compris des frais divers. — [8]Chiffre provisoire.

**Argentine** : Maïs jaune et rouge, en sacs, sur wagon, au port, Buenos Aires ; depuis 1947, prix fixé par le gouvernement. — **Brésil** : Maïs jaune, moyenne des cours, bourse de São Paulo. — **Egypte** : « Nab el Gamal middling » ; 1935-39, prix de gros, au Caire ; depuis 1947, prix moyen à la production ; de 1947 à fin février 1954, prix fixé par le gouvernement. — **Inde** : Prix de gros ; 1939, en province ; depuis 1947, « Malhipur bold », Bahraich (Uttar Pradesh). — **Indonésie** : Prix de gros ; 1934-38, jaune, égrené, Djakarta, Samarang et Sourabaya ; puis 1948, blanc, égrené, Djakarta. — **Italie** : Prix à la production ; 1934-38, prix fixé par le gouvernement, Italie septentrionale ; depuis 1947, prix du marché libre, Venise. — **Pays-Bas** : Prix à terme le plus proche, Bourse de Rotterdam. — **Union Sud-Africaine** : 1934-38, « White Dents » N° 2, en sacs, franco rail, gare du producteur, prix à la production ; depuis 1947, « White Dents » N° 2 et « Yellow Flints » N° 6, prix fixé par le gouvernement. — **Etats-Unis** : **I** - Prix moyen à la production. **II** - N° 3 jaune, prix de gros, Chicago. — **Yougoslavie** : Qualité moyenne, prix fixé à la production pour quantités livrées au gouvernement.

**Table 23. - Miscellaneous feedstuffs :** Prices in selected countries

**Tableau 23. - Divers aliments du bétail :** Prix dans certains pays

| Year and month — Année et mois | Sorghum | Wheat bran | | | | Oil cakes | | | | | Meals | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Ground-nut and sesame | Palm kernel | Groundnut | | Linseed | Alfalfa | Cotton-seed | Soybean |
| | United States | France | Germany, W. | Italy | United States | Belgium | | France | United Kingdom | | United States | | |
| | Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Dollars/ 100 lb. | Francs/ 100 kg. | Marks/ m. ton | Lire/ 100 kg. | Dollars/ short ton | Francs/metric ton | | Francs/ 100 kg | £.s.d./long ton | | Dollars/short ton | | |
| 1934-38 | [1, 2]1.33 | 57 | [1]118 | [1, 2]62.50 | [1]20.96 | — | — | 60.92 | 6/ 5/1 | 7/18/3 | [1, 2]27.65 | [1]26.36 | [1]31.41 |
| 1947 | 3.32 | 621 | ... | 4 589 | 62.10 | — | — | 826 | 9/10/0 | 11/ 5/0 | 61.85 | 83.20 | 91.60 |
| 1948 | 2.33 | 1 037 | ... | 4 326 | 47.55 | — | — | 1 515 | 10/ 5/0 | 11/ 5/0 | 48.25 | 63.10 | 76.40 |
| 1949 | 2.14 | 1 150 | [4]117 | 2 788 | 45.50 | — | — | 1 596 | 18/13/0 | 19/ 0/7 | 56.60 | 64.80 | 74.60 |
| 1950 | 2.42 | 1 150 | 212 | 3 258 | 51.98 | 4 500 | 3 000 | 2 086 | 28/12/0 | 28/ 0/9 | 55.60 | 76.90 | 76.92 |
| 1951 | 2.86 | 1 396 | 279 | 3 978 | 59.80 | 5 087 | 3 700 | 2 942 | 34/14/9 | 34/ 0/9 | 74.38 | 88.20 | 96.25 |
| 1952 | 2.64 | 1 823 | 257 | 4 690 | 50 09 | 4 875 | 3 558 | 3 290 | 34/17/6 | 35/10/0 | 66.98 | 71.95 | 80.04 |
| 1953 | 2.49 | 1 963 | 240 | 2 980 | 45.15 | 4 845 | 3 947 | 3 380 | 37/10/9 | 37/ 8/0 | 53.80 | 66.85 | 89.82 |
| 1954 | [2]2.45 | 1 304 | 264 | 3 228 | [5]41.47 | 5 326 | 3 324 | 3 177 | 42/ 0/7 | 40/ 6/7 | [5]55.58 | [5]64.95 | [5]71.76 |
| 1955 | ... | 1 788 | ... | ... | ... | 5 312 | 3 499 | 3 263 | 40/ 4/11 | 41/ 1/7 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1955 I | 2.52 | 1 850 | 273 | 3 813 | 42.40 | 5 950 | 3 588 | 3 535 | 47/ 1/8 | 45/ 1/10 | 64.25 | 72.40 | 78.35 |
| II | 2.48 | 1 750 | 268 | 3 513 | 44.50 | 5 800 | 3 450 | 3 434 | 40/ 7/0 | 44/14/4 | 64.25 | 67.60 | 76.10 |
| III | 2.41 | 1 700 | 265 | 3 465 | 44.50 | 5 020 | 3 250 | 3 182 | 37/10/11 | 42/ 4/8 | 61.40 | 62.90 | 72.35 |
| IV | 2.42 | 1 700 | 275 | 3 656 | 45.75 | 4 825 | 3 200 | 3 283 | 38/ 6/8 | 39/ 6/10 | 54.75 | 60.60 | 69.85 |
| V | 2.68 | 1 450 | 271 | 3 625 | 40.50 | 4 962 | 3 425 | 3 283 | 40/15/0 | 39/ 6/2 | 39.10 | 60.40 | 64.15 |
| VI | 2.72 | 1 650 | 267 | 3 775 | 38.50 | 5 050 | 3 500 | 3 283 | 41/13/4 | 39/ 0/0 | 36.10 | 58.90 | 62.35 |
| 1956 I | 2.10 | 2 000 | 277 | 4 188 | 38.50 | 5 400 | 3 950 | 2 900 | 40/15/0 | 38/13/0 | 50.60 | 56.00 | 61.85 |
| II | 2.11 | 2 200 | 288 | 4 355 | 40.00 | 5 150 | 3 400 | 3 000 | 39/ 0/0 | 36/ 5/0 | 48.00 | 52.60 | 60.40 |
| III | 2.15 | 2 300 | 293 | 4 425 | 41.00 | 4 750 | 3 500 | 3 100 | 38/10/0 | 37/ 7/6 | 46.10 | 50.40 | 58.05 |
| IV | 2.32 | 2 400 | 323 | 4 600 | 46.10 | 5 250 | 3 800 | 3 000 | [5]39/ 9/0 | 38/ 5/0 | 45.50 | 51.25 | 64.20 |
| V | 2.42 | 1 800 | 310 | 4 160 | 46.80 | 5 200 | 3 800 | 2 950 | [5]39/ 1/0 | — | 41.20 | 53.70 | 70.80 |
| VI | 2.57 | ... | 276 | 4 162 | 37.50 | ... | ... | ... | [5]38/12/6 | 37/10/0 | 35.50 | 53.75 | 71.90 |
| | Prices in U.S. cents/kg. — Prix en cents des E.-U./kg. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934-38 | [1, 2]2.9 | 2.7 | [1]4.8 | [1, 2]3.3 | [1]2.3 | — | — | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.9 | [1, 2]3.1 | [1]2.9 | [1]3.5 |
| 1947 | 7.3 | 5.2 | ... | — | 6.8 | — | — | — | 3.9 | 4.5 | 6.8 | 9.2 | 10.1 |
| 1948 | 5.1 | 4.0 | ... | 7.5 | 5.2 | — | — | 5.7 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 5.3 | 7.0 | 8.4 |
| 1949 | 4.7 | 3.9 | [4]2.8 | 4.8 | 5.0 | — | — | 4.7 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 6.2 | 7.1 | 8.2 |
| 1950 | 5.3 | 3.3 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 9.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 7.9 | 7.7 | 6.1 | 8.5 | 8.5 |
| 1951 | 6.3 | 4.0 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 10.2 | 7.4 | 8.4 | 9.6 | 9.4 | 8.2 | 9.7 | 10.6 |
| 1952 | 5.8 | 5.2 | 6.1 | 7.5 | 5.5 | 9.8 | 7.1 | 9.4 | 9.6 | 9.8 | 7.4 | 7.9 | 8.8 |
| 1953 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 9.7 | 7.9 | 9.7 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 5.9 | 7.4 | 9.9 |
| 1954 | [2]5.4 | 3.7 | 6.3 | 5.2 | [5]4.6 | 10.6 | 6.6 | 9.1 | 11.6 | 11.1 | [5]6.1 | [5]7.2 | [5]7.9 |
| 1955 | ... | 5.1 | ... | ... | ... | 10.6 | 7.0 | 9.3 | 11.1 | 11.3 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1955 I | 5.6 | 5.3 | 6.5 | 6.1 | 4.7 | 11.9 | 7.2 | 10.1 | 13.0 | 12.4 | 7.1 | 8.0 | 8.6 |
| II | 5.5 | 5.0 | 6.4 | 5.6 | 4.9 | 11.6 | 6.9 | 9.8 | 11.1 | 12.3 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 8.4 |
| III | 5.3 | 4.9 | 6.3 | 5.5 | 4.9 | 10.0 | 6.5 | 9.1 | 10.3 | 11.6 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 8.0 |
| IV | 5.3 | 4.9 | 6.5 | 5.8 | 5.0 | 9.6 | 6.4 | 9.4 | 10.6 | 10.8 | 6.0 | 6.7 | 7.7 |
| V | 5.9 | 4.2 | 6.5 | 5.8 | 4.5 | 9.9 | 6.8 | 9.4 | 11.3 | 10.8 | 4.3 | 6.7 | 7.1 |
| VI | 6.0 | 4.7 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 4.2 | 10.1 | 7.0 | 9.4 | 11.5 | 10.7 | 4.0 | 6.5 | 6.9 |
| 1956 I | 4.6 | 5.7 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 4.2 | 10.8 | 7.9 | 9.3 | 11.2 | 10.6 | 5.6 | 6.2 | 6.8 |
| II | 4.7 | 6.3 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 4.4 | 10.3 | 6.8 | 8.6 | 10.7 | 10.0 | 5.3 | 5.8 | 6.7 |
| III | 4.7 | 6.6 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 4.5 | 9.5 | 7.0 | 8.9 | 10.6 | 10.3 | 5.1 | 5.6 | 6.4 |
| IV | 5.1 | 6.9 | 7.7 | 7.4 | 5.1 | 10.5 | 7.6 | 8.6 | [5]10.9 | 10.5 | 5.0 | 5.6 | 7.1 |
| V | 5.3 | 5.1 | 7.4 | 6.7 | 5.2 | 10.4 | 7.6 | 8.4 | [5]10.8 | — | 4.5 | 5.9 | 7.8 |
| VI | 5.7 | ... | 6.6 | 6.7 | 4.1 | ... | ... | ... | [5]10.6 | 10.3 | 3.9 | 5.9 | 7.9 |

[1]Crop year from this year forward : Sorghum, November-October. Bran, Germany and Italy, July-June ; United States, October-September. Alfalfa meal, April-March. Cottonseed meal and Soybean meal, October-September. — [2]1935-38. — [3]1937-38. — [4]Average of less than 12 months. — [5]Preliminary.

[1]Campagne agricole à partir de cette année : Sorgho, novembre-octobre. Son, Allemagne et Italie, juillet-juin ; Etats-Unis, octobre-septembre. Farine de luzerne, avril-mars. Farine de graines de coton et farine de graines de soja octobre-septembre. — [2]1935-38. — [3]1937-38. — [4]Moyenne pour moins de 12 mois. — [5]Chiffre préliminaire.

### SORGHUM

**United States** : Milo, No. 2 yellow, wholesale price, Kansas City.

### WHEAT BRAN

**France** : Common, bagged, wholesale price, f.o.r., excluding taxes. — **Germany, Western** : Wholesale price : 1934-38, Berlin ; from 1949, Hamburg. — **Italy** : 1937-38, price paid by farmers, Mantua ; from 1947, wholesale price, f.o.r., Milan. — **United States** : Standard, bagged, wholesale lots, Memphis.

### OILCAKES

**Belgium**: Groundnut and sesame, and palm kernel. - Belgian Congo, c.i.f. Antwerp. — **France** : Groundnut, white, for feed, 1,000 kg. lots ; 1934-38, 1947, and 1948, wholesale price, Marseilles, excluding trading tax ; from 1949, price ex mill, including taxes. — **United Kingdom** : Groundnut : Nigerian, shelled, 56% protein, c.i.f. United Kingdom. — Linseed : Argentine expeller, 39% protein, c.i.f. United Kingdom.

### MEALS

**United States**: Alfalfa: - Dehydrated, 17% protein, bagged, wholesale lots, Kansas City. — Cottonseed: 41% protein, bagged, wholesale lots, Chicago. — Soybean: Bagged, wholesale lots, Chicago; 1934-38 and 1947 through June 1950, 41% protein ; from July 1950, 44% protein, except April-September 1952, when mixed meal.

### SORGHO

**Etats-Unis**: « Milo », N° 2 jaune, prix de gros, Kansas City.

### SON

**France**: Son ordinaire, en sacs, prix de gros, sur wagon départ taxes non comprises. — **Allemagne occidentale** : Prix de gros, 1934-38, Berlin ; depuis 1949, Hambourg. — **Italie** : 1937-38, prix payé par les agriculteurs, Mantoue ; depuis 1947, prix de gros, franco rail, Milan, — **Etats-Unis** : Standard, en sacs, en gros, Memphis.

### TOURTEAUX

**Belgique** : Arachide, sésame et palmiste du Congo belge, c.a.f. Anvers. — **France** : Tourteaux d'arachide blancs, pour alimentation du bétail, par 1 000 kg ; 1934-38 et 1947 à fin 1948, prix de gros à Marseille, non compris la taxe sur les transactions ; depuis 1949, prix départ usine, taxes comprises. — **Royaume-Uni** : Arachide de la Nigeria, décortiquée, 56% de protéines, c.a.f. Royaume-Uni. - Graine de lin d'Argentine, tel que sorti des presses, 39% de protéines, c.a.f. Royaume-Uni.

### FARINES

**Etats-Unis** : Luzerne : déshydratée, 17% de protéines, en sacs, en gros, Kansas City. — Graine de coton: 41% de protéines, en sacs, en gros, Chicago. — Soja: en sacs, en gros, Chicago; 1934-38 et 1947 à juin 1950, 41% de protéines; depuis juillet 1950, 44% de protéines, sauf pour période avril-septembre 1952, lorsqu'il s'agit de farine mélangée.

# CUMULATIVE INDEX

*This index covers numbers 9-12 of Volume IV and numbers 1-8 of Volume V*


| ARTICLES | IV | V |
|---|---|---|
| Note on national index numbers of agricultural production based on the concept of value added | 9 | |
| Trends in production and consumption of fruit and vegetables | 9 | |
| The postwar recovery of agriculture | 10 | |
| Prices of agricultural products in Europe, 1954/55 | 10 | |
| Indices of international market prices of fats, oils, and oilseeds | 10 | |
| Agricultural output and expenses in Europe | 11 | |
| The world food and agricultural situation | 12 | |
| Progress and development in the selective expansion of agricultural production and consumption | 12 | 1 |
| World production estimates for fats and oils | | 2 |
| International indices of agricultural production | | 3 |
| Input-output work as a basis for development planning | | 5 |
| The agricultural policy of the U.S.S.R. and the Sixth Five-Year Plan | | 6 |
| Functions of a world food reserve | | 7 |
| Problems of over-all and agricultural programming | | 8 |
| **SPECIAL FEATURE** | | |
| Bangkok rice meeting | 11 | |
| Per caput fiber consumption levels | 12 | |
| Potential uses of rice in Germany | | 3 |
| **COMMODITY NOTES** | | |
| COARSE GRAIN | | |
| Argentina | 11 | |
| Australia | 11 | |
| Canada | 11 | 4 |
| Prices | 11 | 3 |
| Production | 11 | 3,4 |
| Trade | 11,12 | 3 |
| United States | 11 | 4 |
| U.S. farm program and legislation | | 2,8 |
| U.S. price support | | 6 |
| CACAO | | |
| Consumption | | 5 |
| FAO Cacao Study Group | | 6 |
| Prices | | 5 |
| Production | | 5 |
| COTTON | | |
| Price | | 4 |
| Trade | | 4 |
| CROPS | | |
| Prospective plantings in the U.S. | | 4 |
| DAIRY PRODUCTS | | |
| Butter | | |
| Prices | 12 | |
| Stocks | 10 | 5 |
| Trade | 12 | |
| Cheese | | |
| Prices | 9 | |
| Production | 9 | |
| Stocks | 9 | 5 |
| Trade | 9 | |
| Milk | | |
| Dried skim milk | 10 | 5 |
| EGGS | | |
| Prices | 11 | |
| Production | 11 | |
| Trade | 11 | |
| FATS, OILS, AND OILSEEDS | | |
| Crop notes | | |
| Cottonseed | 9 | |
| Linseed | 9 | |
| Soybeans | 9 | |
| Hard oils - Review | 11 | |
| International olive oil conference | 10,11 | |
| Prices | 9 | 1,4 |
| Situation and outlook | | |
| Lauric acid oils | 11 | |
| Linseed and other drying oils | 11 | 3 |
| Liquid edible oil | | 6 |
| Olive oil | | 1 |
| Soft oils and lard | 11 | |
| FIBERS | | |
| Jute | | 3 |
| FRUIT AND VEGETABLES | | |
| Fresh fruit | | |
| Apples | | 1 |
| Oranges and tangerines | | 1 |
| MEAT | | |
| Production | | 8 |
| Prices | | 1,4,8 |
| Trade | | 4,8 |
| PRESERVED MILK | | |
| Exports | | 6 |
| Prices | | 6 |
| Production | | 6 |
| RICE | | |
| CCP Consultative Sub-Committee on Economic Aspects of Rice | | 6 |
| Outlook | | 4 |
| Prices | | 4 |
| Production | | 2,3,4 |
| Rice countries and the International Wheat Agreement | | 8 |
| Trade | 9 | 3,8 |
| United States | | 4 |
| SILK | | |
| Consumption | | 7 |
| Outlook | | 7 |
| Prices | | 7 |
| Supplies | | 7 |
| TEA | | |
| Consumption | 11 | |
| Developments in producing countries | 11 | 8 |
| Prices | 11 | 8 |
| Trade | 11 | 8 |
| TOBACCO | | |
| Consumption | 10 | 5 |
| Prices | 10 | 5 |
| Production | | 5 |
| Stocks | | 2 |
| Supplies | 10 | 5 |
| Trade | | 5 |
| WHEAT | | |
| Argentina | 10 | |
| Canada | 10 | 4 |
| International Agreement | | 5,6 |
| Production | 10 | 1,5 |
| Supplies | 10 | 1 |
| Trade | 10,12 | 1,4,5,7 |
| United Nations Conference | 10 | 1 |
| United States | 10 | 4,5 |
| U.S. farm program and legislation | | 2,8 |
| U.S. price support | | 6 |
| WOOL | | |
| Consumption | 10 | |
| Exports | 10 | |
| Prices | 10 | |
| Production | 10 | |
| COMMITTEE ON COMMODITY PROBLEMS | | |
| Report of the 27th Session | | 7 |
| **STATISTICS** | | |
| SPECIAL FEATURE | | |
| Index numbers of agricultural production | | 2 |
| Estimated calorie and protein content of national average food supplies per caput | | 3 |
| Consumption of fertilizers | | 4 |
| Livestock numbers | | 5 |
| Tractors in use in agriculture | | 7 |
| Index numbers of food and total agricultural production | | 8 |
| PRODUCTION | | |
| Revised production data | 9-12 | 1-8 |
| Wheat | 9,11 | 3,6 |
| Rye | 9,11 | 3,6 |
| Barley | 12 | 2,8 |
| Oats | 12 | 2,8 |
| Maize | 12 | 2,6,8 |
| Millet and sorghum | | 8 |
| Rice | 9,12 | 3,6 |
| Potatoes | | 1,7 |
| Sugar | | 2,8 |
| Sweet potatoes and yams | | 1 |
| Cassava | | 1 |
| Onions | 12 | |
| Dry beans | | 2 |
| Dry peas | | 3 |
| Broad beans | | 3 |
| Chick-peas | | 3 |
| Lentils | | 3 |
| Grapes | 9 | |
| Wine | 11 | |
| Raisins | 9 | |
| Citrus fruit | | 6 |
| Dates | 9 | |
| Figs | 9 | |
| Bananas | | 7 |
| Apples | 12 | |
| Pears | 12 | |
| Olives and olive oil | 10 | 4 |
| Palm kernels and palm oil | 10 | |
| Soybeans | 10 | 4 |
| Sesame | 10 | 4 |
| Groundnuts | 10 | 4 |
| Cottonseed | 10 | 4 |
| Linseed | 10 | 4 |
| Rapeseed | 10 | 4 |
| Sunflowerseed | 10 | 4 |
| Copra | 10 | |
| Coffee | 11 | |
| Cacao | 11 | |
| Tea | 11 | |
| Tobacco | 11 | |
| Cotton | | 5 |
| Flax | | 5 |

| | IV | V |
|---|---|---|
| **Hemp** | | 5 |
| **Jute** | | 5 |
| **Abaca, sisal, henequen** | | 5 |
| **Rayon** | | 5 |
| **Rubber** | | 4 |
| **Meat** | 10,12 | 1,4,7 |
| **Dairy products** | 10 | 1,4,7 |
| **Milk** | | 6,8 |
| **Butter** | 11 | 6 |
| **Cheese** | 9 | 2 |
| **Hen eggs** | 1 | |
| **Wool** | | 5 |
| **Horses, mules, and asses** | | 2 |
| **Sheep** | 12 | 5 |
| **Cattle** | 9 | 3 |
| **Pigs** | | 1,8 |
| **Buffaloes** | 12 | |
| **Chickens** | | 7 |
| **Turkeys** | | 7 |
| **Ducks** | | 7 |
| **Geese** | | 7 |
| **TRADE** | | |
| **Wheat and wheat flour** | 9-12 | 1-8 |
| **Rye** | 12 | 2,8 |
| **Rice** | 9-12 | 1-8 |
| **Barley** | 12 | 2,8 |
| **Oats** | 12 | 2,8 |
| **Maize** | 12 | 2,6,8 |
| **Potatoes** | | 5 |
| **Dry beans** | | 5 |
| **Sugar** | 11 | 2,8 |
| **Oranges and tangerines** | 9 | 3,6 |
| **Lemons and limes** | 9 | 3,6 |
| **Grapefruit** | | 6 |
| **Olive oil** | 10 | 4 |
| **Soybeans and oil** | 10 | 4 |
| **Groundnuts and oil** | 10 | 4 |
| **Palm kernels and oil** | 10 | 4 |
| **Linseed and oil** | 10 | 4 |
| **Palm oil** | 10 | 4 |
| **Copra and coconut oil** | 10 | 4 |
| **Coffee** | 11 | 3,6 |
| **Tea** | 11 | 3,6 |
| **Cocoa** | 11 | 3,6 |
| **Tobacco** | 11 | 1,3 |
| **Cotton** | 9 | 3,5 |
| **Flax** | | 5 |
| **Jute** | | 5 |
| **Milk** | | 8 |
| **Butter** | | 1,7 |
| **Cheese** | | 1,7 |
| **Meat** | | 7 |
| **Wool** | 9,12 | 5 |
| **PRICES** | | |
| **Wheat** | 9 | 3 |
| **Rye** | 9 | 3 |
| **Rice** | 9 | 3 |
| **Barley** | | 2,8 |
| **Oats** | | 2,8 |
| **Maize** | | 2,8 |
| **Feedstuffs** | | 2,8 |
| **Potatoes** | | 1,7 |
| **Oilseeds** | 10 | 4 |
| **Fats and oils** | 10 | 4 |
| **Coffee, cacao, tea, tobacco** | 11 | 6 |
| **Cotton** | 12 | 5 |
| **Wool** | 12 | 5 |
| **Miscellaneous fibers** | 12 | 5 |
| **Rubber** | 12 | 5 |
| **Beef** | | 1,7 |
| **Pigs** | | 1,7 |
| **Sheep and lambs** | | 1,7 |
| **Milk** | 11 | 6 |
| **Butter** | 11 | 6 |
| **Cheese** | | 6 |
| **Eggs** | 11 | 6 |
| **Series of international significance** | 9-12 | 1-8 |
| **Index Nos., retail food prices and cost of living** | 11 | 5 |
| **Index Nos., agricultural wholesale prices** | 9 | 3 |
| **Index Nos., prices received and prices paid by farmers** | | 1,7 |
| **Maritime freight rates** | 12 | 4 |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